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OF THE

1897

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

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Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

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Volume XXI

Thursday, March 1, 1951.

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And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. members, from time to time we are privileged to have distinguished members visit this House. Today we are particularly honoured by having with us the Speaker of the Newfoundland House of Assembly at the time of Confederation, Mr. McEvoy, and I am sure all the hon. members are very delighted to have present one who played such a great part in the furthering of the Dominion of Canada, in our midst today.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure that every hon. member of the House knows what day today is. If you do not, you will surely be reminded by the gift of daffodils which represents the national flower of the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Thomas) and my native country -- the finest country of origin, at any rate, from which any person could come.

I do want to express appreciation to the Welsh Players of the City of Toronto who have again sought to honour Wales and this Assembly through a gift in the form of these flowers. Last night we had the privilege of having about 20 or 25 Welsh people up in the Apartment; I wish that most of you could have been there to have enjoyed with us the magnificent singing which is so typical of the Welsh people.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I am very happy today to join with you in paying our tribute to the celebration of St. David's Day. Today Welshmen and Welsh women all over the world will join in songs, singing hymns and the gold favourite "All Through the Night" -- when we,

I suppose, may be listening all through the night.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. THOMAS: Wales is a land of song, but, from 1919 up to 1939, especially in South Wales, there was great distress, and unemployment was rife, and there was very little to sing about and they still kept on singing.

The Welsh people, Mr. Speaker, are a friendly people and easy to get along with. I think most of the hon. members of the House have found that out with you, Sir, in the chair.

In 1945, when the war was over, they were determined that they would not go back to the old order of things. In the general election of that year they returned to the House of Commons 27 socialist members out of a total of 36.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. THOMAS: They were building up for a better tomorrow. The Welsh people are friendly and easy to get along with. They are a very, very stubborn people, Mr. Speaker; for, in 1950, at the general election at that time they sent another -- in spite of much misrepresentation and propaganda/ two socialist candidates to the House of Commons and those two, with the 27 already seated, made a total of 29 from 36 constituencies.

HON. C. DAILEY (Minister of Labour): They still have not anything to sing about.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. THOMAS: Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to join with you in this commemoration. I am very, very proud to be a Canadian but I am also proud of the land of my birth.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, representing the riding, which, no doubt, was set aside in this city in honour of the Welsh people, that of the riding of St. David,

I want to say that I appreciate the singing ability and the good sportsmanship of the Welsh people in my constituency. They say that the Welsh people are really the original Britons; they are the originals; the rest of us who moved into Great Britain from Normandy, from Denmark, from Sweden and so on --

MR. W. H. TEMPLE: (High Park): And Ireland.

MR. DENNISON: The hon. member for High Park (Mr. Temple) suggests Ireland. We moved in there and we crowded these great people into the south-west corner of that old riding; yet today we find no bitterness in their hearts against us; in fact, I think that one of the great things about the British Empire is that we have come to forget our past differences and have united.

I can remember when I was a boy in school one of the favourite games in the old public school yard was Scothh and English. We have forgotten about that old game of Scotch and English now because we seem to be all together.

I am very happy to join with the other hon. members in paying tribute to the two hon. colleagues in the House today who represent that great association.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, we are all glad to add words of congratulation to those from Wales today on this occasion, St. David's Day, and, as I say, pay tribute to the people from that fine land for the contribution they have made, one might say, to every country of the world.

I may say to the hon. members of the Assembly that Mr. Speaker, on account of this being St. David's Day has asked that if at all possible he might be able to get away

from this evening's Session. I think he wants to go down with some other Welshmen and sing Men of Harlech, or something of that sort. I know we will agree to be very good tonight and to allow his honour to leave here with a clear mind.

I would say this, Mr. Speaker, that you might take with you the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Thomas) and the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison). I am sure that that would assure that things would run along here on a very even track.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Especially if he takes the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) with him.

MR. SPEAKER: Petitions.

Reading and receiving Petitions.

Reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Unemployment Relief Act", and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. DENNISON: Would the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) explain?

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, with respect to these amendments, there are no major changes as far as the principle is concerned, but it is putting into the Act some of the administrative procedures which have been carried on under regulation. It is felt advisable to put them in the Act. Actually, the only new principle is that we have found

through circumstances beyond our control that some of our new Canadians coming out here before they establish residence in the municipality for a year require public assistance, and there is an amendment which makes it possible for the province to make the full contribution towards any relief which is administered to these New Canadians within the first year until they establish residence.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 1.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 1; resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the Speech of the honourable, the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session.

(Page A-7 follows)

MR. T. H. ISLEY (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, I would first of all like to congratulate the hon. members, the mover and the seconder of the very fine address. For the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr.Villeneuve) I have great admiration because we served together on the Conservation Committee a little over a year.

I would also like to say a word by way of compliment to the two new hon. members elevated to the Cabinet. I do think they should fill their offices very well.

To you, Mr. Speaker, I also wish to say a word of thanks for the very fine way in which you have conducted this House, in an orderly manner and for the very fine luncheons you have put on in the evening. I think they are a splendid idea.

There has been very little said about agriculture in this House this year, so I feel that this afternoon I would like to devote most of my time to saying a few things on this very important subject. I would like to point out to the hon. members that this is one of the first Sessions at which so very little mention has been made of agriculture in the Address. Agriculture received so very little attention in the Throne Speech that I felt something had happened on the other side of the House, they had forgotten the farmer. We were looking for amendments to farm legislation this year, and were very disappointed after hearing the Speech that there was nothing mentioned clearly that there would be any amendments to the two Acts that we

were looking forward to having amended especially in organized agriculture, namely, The Milk Control Act, and The Farm Products Marketing Act. This came as a complete surprise to the people in organized agriculture because they kept the government informed, and well informed, of what was needed in the agricultural field.

As far back as almost a year ago, they presented a brief to the Cabinet, as a matter of fact, last March 10th. I would like to quote from that brief.

> "We wish to commend the provincial government heartily for the steps it has taken in amending the Marketing Act to further facilitate its purposes, but we feel compelled to serve notice, however, that we shall be carefully watching the practical effect of these new amendments. If the present Bill does not provide us with the power necessary to coordinate our marketing activities under federal legislation it will be our duty to request adequate legislation to give us full power to control the production and marketing of all products right to the ultimate consumer, if necessary.
>
> We should like to take this opportunity of reminding the government that when any legislation affecting commodity groups, such as the recent amendments to the Farm Products Marketing Act, is introduced, that it is only just and fair the commodity groups affected should be given ample opportunity

> to study such legislation and if necessary, make representations, respecting them before they are finally passed by the House."

I think it is amply clear that the people in organized agriculture would like an opportunity to see the legislation which this government brings before this House for approval. We have already gone one month into this Session and as yet we have not seen any legislation presented by the government.

There have been other appeals made, and they have made it quite clear; organized agriculture have made it quite clear that they do want certain amendments. In the brief presented to the Cabinet of November 30, it was pointed out under marketing:

> " Perhaps the problem of greatest concern to agriculture at the present time is that of marketing. Farmers generally have come to the conclusion that neither their own interests nor those of the consuming public are served by a condition of disorderly and unregulated marketing. Experience elsewhere indicates quite clearly that a system of regulated marketing has not only given the primary producer an assurance of reasonable returns on his product but has afforded the consumer vastly improved standars of quality and supply and a satisfactory stability of price.
>
> Ontario producers are grateful to the government for the interest it has shown

> in this problem and the assistance it has given them in the development of marketing schemes covering a large variety of commodities. It is felt, however, that the existing marketing legislation is not sufficient to enable Ontario producers to secure that degree of control over the marketing of their produce which would make the present schemes throughly effective in the interests of both consumer and producer. Competent legal advice informs us that the existing Ontario marketing legislation could be amended to enable the various commodity marketing boards to do the things they feel are necessary. We do not feel the matter of Dominion-Provincial jurisdiction has any direct bearing on the proposals made at this time".

Mr. Speaker, it was pointed out clearly that it is within the powers of this government to bring in these amendments.

The Federation of Agriculture have had legal advice on this matter. They are asking for amendments specifically to two Acts, that is, the Farm Products Marketing Act and the Milk Control Act.

MR. G. W. PERRY (Kent West): Do you think it is advisable to have legal advice with respect to a Farm Products Marketing Act? Do you not think the farmers are doing very well with their own Act, without any other legal advice? I think we are doing pretty well under the

government set-up.

MR. ISLEY: That is your opinion; however, it is not the opinion of the average man who has problems under these Acts. That is a different story. We feel, and organized agriculture feels, that we must have some amendments to these acts and, unless we get them, we are going to find ourselves in an even more difficult position than to-day. I am not going to go into that to-day because I feel that sooner or later we are going to have amendments here or legislation before this House and we will discuss the pros and cons. I am not going into detail.

There seems to be a feeling -- and this seems to be the felling of the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) -- that the average man on the back concession does not know what he is talking about. I have heard several statements that only the leaders of organized agricultural groups are the people speaking for this legislation. That is, of course, one man's opinion.

I would like to point out that right across this province you find in discussion groups these very topics under discussion. I certainly think that the people of the province of Ontario know what they are talking about. I would like to quote an article which appeared in the Rural Co-operator, and I am sure this editorial comes from not one person but from a group of people across this province. The editor, in writing this editorial is taking into consideration the thoughts of the people across this province . He is also taking into consideration, their ideas. This appeared in The Rural Co-operator of Tuesday, January 23, 1951. I quote:

"Intelligent farmers are today united about one thing at least. They have come to see that they must not only be efficient producers of foodstuffs in order to make a good living, but must also be businesslike enough to control the marketing of their produce in order to get the best price going.

They have come to see that uncontrolled, individual marketing of farm produce means low prices for the farmers, high prices to the ultimate consumer and too large a share of profit to the middlemen.

The cure for this condition is available.

It lies in the establishment of marketing boards through which the farmer may control the movement of his produce to market in an orderly manner.

But in order to set up such boards, and enable them to work as farmers will expect them to, to have control over the product and its price level, changes will have to be made in the existing provincial marketing laws.

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture, after careful study and upon the advice of an outstanding legal authority, has drawn up a list of proposed changes to the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act. Without these amendments the Act, for all practical purposes, is next to useless.

Ontario farmers will confidently expect

that the government of Ontario will introduce these amendments to the Marketing Act at the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

With effective legislation in their hands, they will then be able to join hands co-operatively to market their produce in the interests not of speculators and middlemen, but of the farmers and their consumer-customers."

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have heard the voice of the Ontario farmer. The editorial, I think, represents the thoughts of the average farmer across this province. To date, we have heard nothing from the government, as to what they propose to do.

Yesterday, the hon. member for Kent West (Mr. Parry) gave the first inkling that there would be some amendments, and that was most welcome on this side of the House. The amendments are not before this House, but it seems that with continuous pressure on the government, we may bring about the necessary legislation.

On February 7th, when the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) spoke in this House, he pointed out that the government showed weakness. I quote:

> " Mr. Speaker, there is not one word in the Speech from the Throne about legislation which would be of any value to the farmers of Ontario. This, to me, is all the more puzzling coming as it does at a time when more than any other year when organized agriculture in this province is asking for specific amendments in agricultural legislation. It is public knowledge that the spokesmen of agriculture, the organized farmers of Ontario, have asked the government for changes in the Milk Control Act and on this all-important question the Speech from the Throne was silent. I think we are certainly entitled to hear

from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), if not from the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) himself whether the government is rejecting the pleas of agriculture for improvement in that legislation."

MR. Speaker, that was on February 7th. On the same day, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) replied, but made no mention of amendments to either of these two Acts. This has left the group on this side of the House in complete darkness. We have tried not to be unreasonable; we have waited to see what the government was going to do about this legislation.

On February 15th, I moved a notice of motion to amend the Milk Control Act; on February 16th, the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) moved a notice to amend the Farm Products Marketing Act. Strangely enough, on the following Monday, February 19th, the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) moved a notice to amend both of these Acts, but as yet we still have not seen these amendments.

MR. FROST: Just be patient.

MR. ISLEY: We have been very patient overit, and we have waited to see whether or not the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) was going to bring in these amendments. However, we waited so long, it seemed we could hardly wait any longer, but it indicates to us on this side of the House that there is no weakness in farm organizations, because the farm people, through their organizations, have spoken to the government and told the government almost a year ago what they were expecting.

Again, on November 30th last, they again made a plea, and after continuous delegations to the Cabinet, we find, one month after this House opened, no legislation favoring the farmers. This indicates either a weakness in the government, or else it is because of the pressure of big business on this government that has made the government unwilling to act.

I had a strange incident happen one evening not long ago. I dropped to a place for a lunch, and there happened to be a Federal hog grader present. He called me to one side, and asked me if I knew what legislation was going to be brought into this House. I said I did not know, that it was a matter entirely up to the Cabinet. He informed me there would be no legislation concerning farm marketing brought down this Session, because the farmers were asking for that nickel a hog, which was promised to them, but the pressure of big business said: "No, you cannot do that; we do not want the farmers through his organization to get any stronger."

He also went on to say that Mr. J.S. McLean would not let the farmers get that additional five cents a hog, to build up an organization to combat him.

I think that is probably one of the reasons why the government is hedging on this legislation.

MR. FROST: Surely the hon. member (Mr. Isley) does not believe that, does he?

MR. ISLEY: Sure I believe it. Why should I not believe it?

MR. FORST: Then you are more gullible that I thought you were.

MR. ISLEY: We are still waiting to hear from the

government, and if the hon. members on the other side of the House can take us out of the clouds we are in on this side, we will listen to you.

MR. FROST: I have been trying to do that for years, but have not been able to do it yet.

MR. JOLLIFFE: You have not said a word about this -- not a word.

MR. ISLEY: I am sure we will hear plenty on this when these amendments come before this House; we will discuss it further.

MR. JOLLIFFE: If they come.

MR. ISLEY: Yes, if they come.

Now, getting back to the Speech from the Throne. There was very little said along the line of conservation and I quote from the paragraph which included everything on agriculture:

> "Research projects in nutrition, pasture improvement, soil utilization, stock improvement, farm marketing, and many other fields are being carried on, and all of these matters are the subject of constant consideration and action by my government."

But there was just one word on conservation, and that was the only mention made to the word.

I thought, after this Committee -- of which I had the privilege of being a member -- had tabled its report, we would be back here in this Session with some amendments concerning the Acts, trying to implement certain things in the Report. I was very disappointed that there has been nothing done along this line. Certainly an explanation should

be given as to whether this government is going to implement that Report or forget all the recommendations which were in the Report. I think we on this side of the House have a right to know what the government proposes to do.

I will not be condemning the government altogether. I will compliment them on some of the work they are doing. One thing is in their soil work. I will say they are doing a very excellent job in that connection, and this (indicating) is a Booklet which is being put out in my county, giving a proper land-use programme, progress to date, and plans for the future. That is not new altogether. It has been going on for some time, and it certainly is a step in the right direction, and I would like to compliment the government on that.

I would like to point out, however, that if we are going to have a good soil conservation programme in this province, we must have our farm people securing enough return from their farm produce to put the various things into effect which is mentioned in the Booklet I have shown to you.

We cannot expect the young people to get an unreasonable return from their products, and go on and building up the soil to what it should be. So it is of major importance that we should have the needed legislation to assure the farmers of every available dollar that he can get by amending the Acts; so that he can control his own marketing; so that he can get his products to the consumers with the least possible expenses involved. This would be a great help, if we are going to carry out a sound conservation programme. We must put everything into the farmers pockets we possibly can, because they are the ones who are responsible for

carrying out a large part of the conservation programme.

I would like to deal for a few minutes with the reply of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) on February 7th. In his reply he said that this government is doing much for agriculture. He has mentioned telephones, and I would like to say at this time that I am very pleased to hear that this government is doing something for the small telephone systems across this province. That is certainly an interesting point, and I am certain it is most welcome. We know that in the past many of our small municipal telephone systems have not been able to compete with the Bell, and, therefore, are not giving a service to the people, who are demanding the same type of service their neighbours are getting from the Bell. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is on record on this, and we are watching him very closely, to see that he carries out this programme. We are looking forward to it, naturally, and are watching to see whether it is going to be carried out, in Southern Ontario.

He mentioned the "patch-work system". I would like to point out that although I am in favour of public ownership, I think our entire communications system should be owned and operated by this government, the same as Hydro. I believe we should have one telephone system. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has already mentioned the "patch-work system", and I would like to call his attention to certain conditions which exist in our industrial area, between the cities of Kitchener, Waterloo, Galt, Preston, Hespeler, and Elmora, to the North.

We have in this area a telephone system which is merely existing. We have many business people in the area, who are petitioning to have the Bell, because this little system is crowded in closer and tighter, and it has become so much of a "patch-work", that it cannot give the service it should. So we have the business people requesting they be given the Bell Telephone, and yet they are denied the privilege of having the telephones they would like to have, because there is some law or some agreement with the Bell, which cannot be broken.

I should like to say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) this afternoon, that I think this is one problem he should look into, not because it is important in the larger municipalities, but because of the inconvenience caused to many of the subscribers in that rural area, who want to get a better telephone system.

Now, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) also mentioned Hydro. He spoke of the 13098 miles of line built in Ontario. I am sure the people of Ontario are very thankful for those lines.

But he made one mis-statement which I think he should take notice of, and that was when he said that Hydro rates were lower than in 1940.

In that connection, on February 7th, Mr. Jolliffe said:

> " And I would ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to tell us about the rural telephone lines",

and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) replied:

" I say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that the rural rates are lower than they were in 1940. Am I right? ".

I would like to inform the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that he is not right; that Hydro rates are higher today than in 1940.

MR. FROST: In some sections. And, Mr. Speaker, in 1943 or 1944 we included a great number of rural power districts in Ontario into one district, and I recognize that in some cases the rates in some of these districts were perhaps higher, and that perhaps evened it up. But I can say, taking the rates across the province, that the rates of today -- 1950 -- with the increases of last year are less than they were on the average across the province of Ontario.

May I also say that there is no commodity that the hon. member (Mr. Isley) can name which can show the same thing, that is, that it is, in fact, lower today than it was at that time.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ISLEY: I cannot altogether agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

MR. FROST: Do you agree with part of it?

MR. ISLEY: According to the schedule put out by The Globe and Mail, at the time, the Hydro rates were increased in the province, and the headline appeared:"Rural Hydro rates up May 1st; increased revenue $3,000,000", there was a table attached to the article based on the consumption in rural Ontario, and the average consumption was to 204 kwts hours,

and the increase was $1.14 a month. This, of course, was to be the average consumer across Ontario. This table shows that the average increase was $1.14 per month.

MR. FROST: Yes, but the hon. member (Mr. Isley) should know that the consumption is up also, and he is getting more for his money.

MR. ISLEY: That is what I am coming to. The consumption is up; that is true, but with the increased consumption -- may I quote some bills in our area -- at the present rate, with the same consumption, take back in June 23rd, 1942, for instance, and using the same rate we were using back in 1940 -- and at that time there was a service charge -- and adding that service charge to the bill, we found that would bring about an increase of $1.59, for three months.

But the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) of this province said the Hydro is yours, use it. So the people went out and expended considerable money in extra equipment, and yet today we find that with today's rate and with today's consumption, the bills amount to $10.36 per three months, using the today's rates, against existing rates in 1940, and a dding thereto, the service charges. So we would have a net saving, after the 10% is deducted -- a net increase, I should say, of $10.36 for three months, on a consumption of 2740 kwts hours.

MR. FROST: May I ask the hon. member (Mr. Isley) a question? If he will give me the figures and specific instances he is speaking about, I will be glad to check it over, and give him a full explanation.

The hon. member (Mr. Isley) is a practical man and a farmer, may I ask him if, with the wages which have to be paid nowadays, with the cost of trucks, the cost of tree trimming,

the cost of poles, the cost of copper lines, and everything that goes into Hydro, is it reasonable to suppose that the rates can remain for these services the way they were before we had the inflation we have at the present time? Is it reasonable?

MR. ISLEY: I will agree with you that costs are going up.

MR. FROST: They have gone up.

MR. ISLEY: This is the second time I have heard the expression used, once in my constituency, where hon. members of the Cabinet will come out on a platform and say that today the Hydro rates are cheaper than they were back in 1940, but that is not a true fact, and I do not think we should have that practice continued.

I would like to point out to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that to the people on the farm the Hydro is a great service, but we are very short of power, and there is a great expense involved in automatic motors, for instance, on pumps, on milk coolers, and bulbs, burning out due to low voltage. We buy our bulbs by the case, because they are continually burning out, and I think the Hydro should see to it that the voltage is brought up evenly across the province today.

MR. FROST: Of course, the hon. member (Mr. Isley) points his finger at a problem, but let me point this out; it is not known. This year the Hydro lines in Ontario had 33,000 customers added. That means that many of the trunk lines have to be straightened, and that cost a lot of money. For that the government contributes one-half the cost, and the balance is borne by the customer. You cannot do much

better than that. These things will crop up.

Mr. ISLEY: The unfortunate part is that the consumer is paying for re-winding motors, and it is running into a lot of expensive repairs. I should say I have had many people come and ask me if nothing can be done about this. I certainly think this government should, before adding additional consumers on a line, take the voltage into consideration. That is one of the things they should check to find out, and if necessary put an extra transformer on, before the extra consumers are added to the line, as it cost the present consumer plenty as is.

There is, of course, also in the minds of the people of Ontario the thought that they are paying increased rates due to conversion. I think the government should make itself clear on that point. The people were promised there would be no increase to the consumers due to conversion, but in the people's minds, there is that doubt.

I would like to say a few words on co-operatives, and where this government stands on "co-operatives".

I would here like to quote from the speech of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), when he spoke on February 7th, in regard to co-operatives. He said:

> " May I add this, Mr. Speaker, that I think it is about time the government made up its mind and told us what its policy is with respect to the further development and growth of co-operatives in Ontario. To this date, we have had no statement from the government on this policy."

At one time we felt that this government was quite sympathetic to the co-operative movement, but after taking into consideration the circumstances surroundering the Pickering Co-operative, we are wondering where the government stands on this matter of co-operatives. Here we have a group of farmers who are wanting to haul their milk to overcome this wasteful method, we have in Ontario for gathering milk. They had a unit form a cooperative, with the policy of membership being open to all, so we find within this province a co-operative that is denied an open membership through regulations approved on January 25th, and filed on the 30th of January.

But this is certainly a point of great interest right across this province. We have in some areas a duplication of service which I think co-operative milk transport could solve. We find in some areas they have as many as 7 or 8 trucks going over the same road gathering milk.

I see nothing wrong with a co-operative milk transport system. As a matter of fact, in the Wells Report, Justice Wells' recommendation, on page 151, was that the regulation be changed, and the Co-operative Vehicle Act be amended "to permit Farmers to haul milk co-operatively through co-operative associations for themselves and their neighbours and that such a privilege be granted without regard to other existing facilities."

I would like to repeat that: "without regard to other existing facilities". Here we have the recommendation of a Commission being discarded, and the regulation brought in which refuses these people the right to exist as a co-operative.

Hon. W.A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question? Is it fair to blame the government

when a Board consists of five producers, five transporters, and five distributors, forming a Committee of 15, and four out of the five producers voted against granting a licence to permit these farmers to have their milk transported on a milk transport? Is it fair to blame the government when 14 out of 15 rejected that permit?

MR. ISLEY: Were they milk truckers or milk producers?

MR. GOODFELLOW: There were five milk producers on that Committee - farmers.

MR. ISLEY: Yet it was the Cabinet which passed the regulation.

MR. FROST: Oh, no.

MR. GOODFELLOW: It was the Milk Board.

MR. FROST: The matter was left to the Milk Board. There were five farmers on it, and of the five there were four who voted against it. Do you believe that, or do you not?

MR. ISLEY: That is not the way I heard the story.

MR. FROST: That is the truth.

MR. ISLEY: The government has passed a regulation under the Act.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. ISLEY: The Milk Control Act --

MR. FROST: May I say that personally I have a good deal of sympathy for the co-operatives, but when you get down to the question of whether you are going to let the co-operatives operate, will you over-ride the farmers on that Board? Are we going to over-ride the farmers, or are you not?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Over-ride them?

MR. GOODFELLOW: Just try and do it.

(TAKE "C" FOLLOWS)

MR. ISLEY: It comes to this, then, that these farmers, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is telling me about, were opposed to co-operatives? Is that right?

MR. FROST: No; I am letting this fellow in on the trucking end of it.

MR. ISLEY: Are they not government appointees?

MR. GOODFELLOW: The judge is appointed by the government by order-in-council but the producers appoint a representative and the distributors appoint a representative on the Board, itself. They are the Board which made the decision on the recommendation on this committee of producers and distributors. As a government we might say that we think maybe the Board was wrong in its decision, but yet we have a Board and what can we do but stand by the decision of the Board?

MR. ISLEY: But, you still passed a regulation which went against a recommendation of the hon. Mr. Justice Wells.

MR. FROST: Who is right, the farmers or the Hon. Mr. Justice Wells? You are a farmer. What would you say?

MR. ISLEY: My opinion on the matter is that, had the government been sympathetic to the co-operatives, they would certainly have consulted the co-operative movement of this province.

MR. FROST: That is going a long way and that is quite incorrect. The fact of the matter is this, that my sympathies are with the co-operatives. The point is this that when the farmers sat on that Board and voted against it, are we going to run against the people who are there to represent the interests of the farmers, or not? That is the question which the hon. member

for Waterloo South has to answer.

MR. ISLEY: Was the co-operative movement consulted before this regulation was approved?

MR. FROST: Please tell me who is the co-operative movement.

MR. ISLEY: It should be well known by this government if it is sympathetic to co-operatives.

MR. FROST: What are you?

MR. ISLEY: I am both.

MR. FROST: Then go outside and have a talk with them.

MR. ISLEY: I think we should have a clear cut statement as to what the policy of this government is in regards to co-operatives.

There is one other matter I would like to deal with and that is a matter of great concern to the farming people of Ontario, viz. method of refunding gasoline taxes. I had a letter written recently to me. That was on February 19th. The farmer advised me that he has had to wait six months on an average and at the present has an account of $116. outstanding since July 10th. On December 26th, the day after Christmas, he wrote in asking that interest at 5% be added to this account. He got a reply on January 25th of this year saying that the matter had been passed on to the treasury department. On February 19th, this farmer had no cheque from the provincial treasury. I think this is a matter which certainly deserves attention, because the government of Ontario has absolutely no right to use that money. That is the farmer's money and the Province of Ontario has no right to use it. I think you can pass penalties, that, if you feel a farmer is

beating this government, you have the right to go out and penalize that farmer, and very severely. You have that right now. There is no reason why your investigation if an investigation has to be made, could not be carried out after the farmer has been paid. Great sums of money are in the hands of this government which the farmer should have in his pocket in order to operate his business. I would recommend that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), although he is not here, should certainly look into this and see if he could possibly do something about it. The treasurer is here and he can advise the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett). We will look forward to getting our refunds in the future a little more promptly.

MR. FROST: Would the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Isley) give me the case and I will have it looked int o at once.

MR. ISLEY: After we rise I will.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I think we can give you dozens of cases.

MR. ISLEY: We can give you two dozen cases.

MR. FROST: I will look after them at once.

MR. ISLEY: Will you pay the 5% interest?

MR. FROST: I will take that into consideration.

MR. F. S. THOMAS (Elgin): With respect to the people in Waterloo South, do they use any of that gas in their cars?

MR. ISLEY: When they steal it they are sentenced for it.

Mr. Speaker, in my own County, we have a particular situation which exists to-day, and that is that we are faced with legislation before this House asking for a withdrawal of three municipalities from the County. I

would like to point out, and again the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) is not here, that, in the County of Waterloo, there have been very few roads taken over, or absolutely no roads taken over, over a long period of time, as a matter of fact, since the administration of this present government, of any roads taken into the provincial highways system. I would certainly urge to this government that they take into consideration one highway leading from Preston, on through to Highway No.85, north to St. Jacobs on No. 85 highway, crossing No. 7 highway, because that is a road to-day which is being very heavily travelled due to the new Waterloo-Wellington Airport being situated on that county road. I certainly think this government should consider taking that highway over and also a section linking 24A to this county road. That is the road coming in from Guelph, and in view of the fact that Wellington has a part in the Waterloo-Wellington Airport, I think certainly it would warrant this government taking over these links into the provincial highway system. I would certainly urge the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) to take this into consideration.

There is one other matter with which I will deal, and that is a subject the hon. member for Waterloo North, (Mr. Brown) dealt with yesterday, viz., compulsory insurance. One particular case comes to me, in which the man was in an accident, the driver was accused of careless driving, his license was not lifted because he needed his license to earn his living by truck driving, but he, the man who had his car damaged to the extent of $600.00, has been informed by his lawyer

not to get sweated-up, that he is going to get his money within a year, or it will take him about a year before he can get judgment on this particular person. Now, we certainly have a lot of improvements to make to assure our people that they are going to get their $500. or $600. or $1,000. damage which has been done to their automobiles quicker than they are getting it to-day. First of all, it is necessary to sue the person responsible for an accident and to get a judgment against him before anyone can touch the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund. It is also necessary to show that he has no assets. This, I feel, is t he responsibility of the government and not of the individual who has been unfortunate enough to be struck on t he highway by a person who has carried no insurance. I feel that it is the duty of the government to prove whether this man has no assets and should get the judgment against him. We were told that the 50 cents additional that we were paying in buying our operators licence was to go into this fund, just for such cases. There is no reason in the world why these claims should not be paid out much quicker than they are at present. Of course, I certainly favor the compulsory system. I think this government should bring in legislation that would not allow a driver to travel our highways unless he has insurance. I think the plates should not be issued before the man has insurance, because what good is insurance for one man if the other man is not insured, in a case where a man has no assets, he has an old car which probably should be off the road to start out with and yet he is allowed to drive it. I think that is one thing this government

should give serious attention to. I think that we should have --- if the insurance rates are too high --- as in Saskatchewan a government system of insurance at a low rate.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. ISLEY: There is one other point I would like to make, that under the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund Act in certain cases there can be no claim made. In the case of the owner of the vehicle being killed in the accident his widow can wait for one year in probating his will and under the Unsatisfied Judgment Claim Act the claim must be established within one year. So, there are certainly loopholes to this present system. I would urge this government to do something about it.

I see the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is not here but I would like to say, in closing, at some time in the near future when the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is present that I would like to see him get up and make an announcement in this House as to what has been done in the matter of the Milk Inquiry in Ontario. We read the following headlines in the Toronto Star, January 19th, "Province Starts Milk Price Audit at Belleville"; in the Toronto Telegram we read the headline of January 18th, 1951, "Soon 2½ Milk Cut, Audit Two Firms' Books, Comsumers to Board". We see in the Globe and Mail similar items. I think the people of this province, the consumers and the producers of milk are entitled to know just how far this inquiry is going and just how far this has been investigated. I would urge t hat the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) make an announcement to this House at

the first opportunity when he is back in the House. We on this side of the House are certainly looking forward to those amendments I have spoken of earlier. They will get our hearty support when they are brought into the House.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(Page C-6 follows)

MR. C.C. CALDER (London): Mr. Speaker, out of respect for this House it is my firm intention to cut out what some hon. members call the "bulk", others the sport and still others, the introductory vituperation. But, that does not excuse me or any other member from the obligation to you and to your gracious wife of thanking you for all you do for us outside this Chamber. In this Chamber your endeavors to raise the level of these proceedings to the height where we would all like to see them. That you do not always succeed in that is certainly no fault of yours.

Mr. Speaker, my agricultural predecessor, and the presence of a former Prime Minister -- and another honest farmer on the floor of the House -- at the moment encourages me to use an agricultural metaphor: One of the functions of opposition is to fertilize the government.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Now be careful.

MR. PORTER: Equal pay for equal work.

MR. CALDER: They say on the Atlantic Coast there is a kind of fertilizer made of a fish so powerful that it will bring life back into an old stump. They plant the fertilizer all around the stump and the stump has one of two alternatives, it either ghrows out new green shoots or it just cannot stand it and gets up and moves away. Unless we get more green shoots of legislation from this government it will have to take the second alternative.

MR. FROST: What kind of fertilizer are you?

MR. CALDER: You cannot expect the government to appreciate this function. When this debate began -- I mean the real debate -- the leader of the opposition catalogued for the government the kind of problems that are on the mind of

most people. The reply of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) was most significant in that it disclosed the kind of problem which was on his mind. It was evidently one that public confidence is moving from both that quarter of the House and from that quarter of the House towards this quarter of the House. In that connection, you cannot expect the government to hail the advent of Mr. Walter Thompson as another fertilizer in provincial politics.

MR. JOLLIFFE: He sure produces it.

MR. FROST: Is he a different kind of fertilizer?

MR. CALDER: He is the man who is going to get results in a whole new crop of Liberal members.

There have been some rather feeble attempts at fun at the poor old Liberal Convention, but we, who were on the inside, know that that convention undoubtedly chose the strongest man; and the strength of that man is very evident from the wide berth that all Conservative stalwarts are giving him.

MR. PORTER: You are the first one who has mentioned it. I am glad to see that.

MR. MacLEOD: You are getting mixed up in your fertilizer.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: Brave man.

MR. CALDER: But the government cannot go on indefinitely with that ostrich attitude hoping that by keeping their heads in the sands Mr. Thompson can be made to disappear.

Now, when you come actually to work on a situation like this you can cut down a speech marvellously if you ask yourself "What can we do?" There are three smaller points on which I wish to suggest things be done in connection with

rent, liquor and civil service. If you cut out all the embroidery it does not take very long to get to the point.

I regret that the former Speaker of the Assembly of Newfoundland has left the Chamber, because I did want to point out to him how at the very moment his province had entered the Dominion it remained for the opposition to draw the passage of time to the attention of the government. Again and again it is one of the functions of the opposition to draw to the attention of the government the passage of time. The hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Isley) has just done that in connection with amendments relating to the Marketing Act. I want to do it in connection with rent control. I have some small hopes that this fertilizer will bring on a crop, because I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) from previous conversations may be in a receptive mood.

It seems to me that the government will do the people an ill-service if it holds back its rent control legislation any longer. I think probably the treasury benches feel unduly sensitive about the reception that that legislation may get. Is there anything to be gained, Mr. Speaker, by trying to perfect the Bill and then at the very last moment bring it in? Why not bring in a draft bill and let it "lie in soak" for a while? Do you remember what they did at Ottawa when they amended the Income Tax Act -- they brought in a Bill for first reading only and let it stand over for a year. So that everybody who is affected by income tax could have his chances --

MR. F.S. THOMAS (Elgin): That is the process they use in fertilizer -- let it stand for a year.

MR. SALSBERG: It is a pickling process.

MR. CALDER: Let us bring in some Bill on rent control and let it pickle in committees for two or three weeks. What has actually happened? There has been standing on the Order Paper now for almost two weeks second reading of the Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act and I will warrant that not many hon. members can find anything wrong even in the punctuation of that Act. Why let an Act like that, almost perfect technically, sit around when the real pressure in this province is going to fall on this House in connection with the problem of rent control? Is there anything to be gained except ministerial prestige, perhaps, in holding up a Bill until you are entirely satisfied with every last word in it?

MR. FROST: No; we just wanted you to try to convince Ottawa to get the rent controls, and to give you a chance to do it.

MR. PORTER: You talk about using influence down there.

MR. CALDER: We are not using our influence.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Never had any.

MR. CALDER: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) must not go back on what he said. Anyway, we cannot afford to take any chance with a problem of this magnitude.

MR. PORTER: Get Walter to go work down there. He is down there.

MR. JOLLIFFE: He was there yesterday.

MR. DOWNER: He is the fertilizer down there.

MR. CALDER: I thought that was excellent, and I want to applaud it.

MR. PORTER: After all, he is only part-time, you know.

MR. OLIVER: So are you.

MR. PORTER: I never heard that one before.

MR. CALDER: Personally, I applaud that action yesterday by Mr. Thompson, because I thought it was indicative that the only way you are going to get progress in any party is when some of the members have enough backbone --

MR. FROST: You mean in voting for controls, down there.

MR. CALDER: What the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) referred to was his action yesterday in voting against the majority of the party in favour of union security.

MR. JOLLIFFE: For the first time.

MR. CALDER: Well, we are bringing them in the government. We are bringing then along here, and at Ottawa. I will admit the drag is much heavier here.

What I am asking the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to consider is not to wait to try to perfect that Bill. I know that is a natural desire, but do not succumb to it. Whatever the present draft may be, bring it in with the understanding that it is only a draft and let a select committee of this House consider it.

The second point on liquor, begins with an acknowledgement that yesterday the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Frost) statement was a fair definition of the objectives.

MR. OLIVER: Should have done it long ago.

MR. CALDER: The hon. member (Mr. Oliver) who knows much more, and better than I do, said he should have done it long ago; but let us start from where we are this afternoon. Yesterday the objectives were stated. I suggest to

the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that the best way to demonstrate his sincerity in achieving those objectives is to get together a select committee of this House this summer. I will warrant, Mr. Acting Speaker, before this night is out you will see that you cannot get in this Chamber the kind of consideration that that kind of problem needs. You know how big it is. You know how many are the angles to it and if you are not so jittery as to bring on an election before summer, then a select committee operating at the recess, it seems to me, Mr. Acting Speaker, is undoubtedly the only way to try to get a good approach towards achieving the objectives that you outlined.

MR. JOLLIFFE: It would have to be very select, though.

MR. CALDER: Let the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) surround himself, if he wants, by experienced men. On this committee you want simply representative people and this administration could find some very good ones behind the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) as well as on this side of the House. I think perhaps they would register the mounting feeling of revulsion that is evident throughout the province at the consequences of some of the present arrangement. Knowing that and w orking towards a solution on a non-partisan basis, we know it can be done. It has been demonstrated and if ever there was a thorny problem to be approached in such a way surely this is it.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Pickle the issue, anyway, for a while.

MR. CALDER: Thirdly, when you come to the problem of the Civil Service status, I think the hon. Prime Minister

(Mr. Frost) will go along with me in this, that I am sure every hon. member of this House wants every constructive effort to improve the status of the Civil Service accelerated. You will recall, Mr. Acting Speaker, a situation which happened to occur in London this summer,which could not have been better made for mischief, if mischief had been intended. I was at that meeting with other hon. members and on that occasion, as on this, I think that any hon. member of this Legislature has only one avenue of approach, and that is non-political, because that Service must be kept non-political. I had the curious experience of speaking so temperately that I was booed for being mistaken as a member of another Party. That is a very educational experience.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. CALDER: But then by way of --

MR. PORTER: I suppose he (Mr. Calder) has never spoken temperately since.

MR. CALDER: Some progress was made privately by direct channels. I am deliberately holding myself short at this time.

I invite the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) or the hon. Provincial-Secretary (Mr. Welsh) to discuss, in the course of the Budget Debate, three points: first of all, assure us that the independence of the Service is being promoted, because we all know that unless you consciously strive for independence, the tendency runs, naturally, the other way; secondly, that the salary schedules will continue to rise, and the raises have got to be, I think, in terms of hundred of dollars; and thirdly, that the army of "casual" employees and the temporary people be recruited

on permanent strength more quickly than they are now. That is a natural desire. I admit there are several obstacles in the way, but it is one action which must be constantly pursued if we are going to get the results that everybody wants.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to address myself to a larger subject not yet, I do not think, touched upon, and that is Cabinet government in this province. That may well begin on the back benches behind the Treasury benches.

It seems to me the request of the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White) was highly significant, that there should be re-established a Department of Northern Development of Cabinet stature. It is more important to Ontario to have a strong Cabinet than it is in the Dominion Government. Why do I say that? Because in the Dominion House for half the year the full membership in the Commons is present and the Cabinet is necessarily checked, guided and prodded by that body of members. In this province that occurs for only one-sixth of the year. Only for March and February does the Cabinet have the benefit -- I trust it is a benefit -- of being surrounded by the hon. members of this Assembly. That means for 10 months of the year this province must be governed in large part by the collective judgment of the Cabinet and very few other people. That applies to this and any other provincial government. It seems to me that we are rapidly approaching the stage in Ontario when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) should have that office of President of the Council and no other. Apart from personalities, it is to be deplored that any hon. Minister should hold two portfolios.

(TAKE "D" FOLLOWS)

There may be some practical consideration in the case of highways and public works, but when you remember the difficulty that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) had in seeing all the delegations that want to see him, I wonder if the time has not already come to separate those portfolios. I do not think the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) should have any hesitation or apologies in having seventeen full time cabinet ministers, and each of them well worth $10,000.

I do congratulate the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) upon the patching-up job he has done in his Cabinet with the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Foote) and the hon.member for Grey-North (Mr. Phillips). These have been outstanding accretions.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mustard plasters on a wooden leg.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. CALDER: I was going to go farther down the leg.

MR. S. J. HUNT (Renfrew North): How about National Health and Welfare?

MR. CALDER: That portfolio could not be better held than it is now.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. HUNT: It should be two portfolios.

MR. CALDER: I think, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member for Renfrew North (Mr. Hunt) is probably right.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CALDER: He has brought to mind a reservation I would not have expressed unless he deliberately pointed

it out. How the hon. Mr. Martin, man of exceptional ability that he is, can carry that load, I do not know.

But what is the situation? You have in this province a Cabinet that needs all the strength that it can get.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CALDER: And while my hon. friend the member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) speaks of a mustard plaster on a wooden leg, I was going to use the simile of an old shoe. You can actually test the working usefulness of this or any other Cabinet, let us say, by its usefulness particularly by its effect on Northern Ontario.

MR. C. W. COX (Fort William): Hear, hear.

MR. CALDER: When a Northern Ontario member, a private member supporting the Administration, will call for a Cabinet post to devote itself as a kind of liaison to channel the particular problems of that country, to his colleagues, he has really indicated where the shoe pinches. After all, that is the only things shoes are for, they give employment to sho-makers and bootblacks, but a shoe has no use except as it serves people, and any Cabinet is useful only to the extent that it serves Ontario.

Now, how best can you serve Northern Ontario? For one, I venture to differ with a suggestion made by the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White). I doubt if we should return to the practice he advocates. Would not another Cabinet Minister be rather cold toward incidental ideas pressed upon him by another Cabinet Minister who had nothing to do except to advance the interest of Northern Ontario? There is much less likelihood of that idea being workable than there is of the chief of conservation, because there

you are dealing with a different kind of problem. I do hope, Mr. Speaker, that with the passage of time, the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) will begin to capitalize on the sentiment that is beginning to dwindle on that subject of which he has just been reminded by my predecessor in this debate.

No, I do not think when you come to Northern Ontario you should have another Cabinet Minister designated for that portfolio.

MR. MacLEOD: What about a new province up there --- Aurora?

MR. CALDER: No, not for the moment. I say, Mr. Speaker, we are faced with another problem of confederation right within Ontario. The Cabinet has got to be the Fathers of Confederation of this province even in 1951. You know the extent of it, and this is my suggestion, you can call it what you like --- you can call it Calder's Cabinet Circuit, you can call it a Northern Patrol--- but I say, put your Ministers to the test of having one of them always in Northern Ontario on tour and the tour should last not less than a full month, Ministers to be restricted as far as possible to travelling by automobile. They would then begin to recognize the road problem, its limitations, its difficulties and what it means to the people there.

MR. W. DENNISON (St.David): And then be required to make no political speeches.

MR. CALDER: That would be number two, they would be required to make no speeches. Number three no minister and number four is absolutely he must never be permitted

to say "That is not my department, better write Toronto." That Minister should be there to hear, to listen ---

AN hon. MEMBER: To do nothing.

MR. CALDER: -- and to report on everything, not just his department alone. And that operation should be continuous except for the two months when this Assembly is actually sitting.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): Well, the hon. member for Fort William (Mr.Cox) is doing that, is he not?

MR. CALDER: He is one of the most active and he not only covers Ontario but Florida and all intermediate points.

AN hon. MEMBER: And he reports everything.

MR. CALDER: My hon. friends have said: "What about the Minister of Lands and Forests?"

MR. COS: That is my suggestion.

MR. CALDER: But he cannot afford to cover the other aspects of that country. What about welfare? What about municipal affairs, health, highways and Hydro, to say nothing of his own? There are so many other things, and part of the value of the itinerary would be that different Ministers would get their eyes opened to the problems of their colleagues. Also, the people of Northern Ontario wouldn't feel neglected, they would know that every month there was not only a Minister in Northern Ontario, they would know there was another one preparing to go and another back reporting to the Cabinet.

I do not think I need labor that any further, if it is going to catch on at all, it has caught on by this time, but I think it is a fair test because just as a Cabinet

has to be tested and like a shoe where it pinches, so a Cabinet may be half soled, and this one has been half soled twice.

MR. R. THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): Half baked.

MR. CALDER: -- and then, after eight long and weary years, after it has ---

AN hon. MEMBER: Stretched.

MR. CALDER: -- stretched, worn, then comes the time when the only thing to be done is, with a pang of regret, to lay it aside.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: It is down at the heels now.

MR. B. L. CATHCART (Lambton West): I got the "go" sign from our good whip here.

MR. THORNBERRY: Make up your mind then.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I was notified the hon. member for Lambton West (Mr.Cathcart) was not present, so I was prepared to go on his his place.

AN hon. MEMBERS: Not in his place, surely.

MR. GRUMMETT: Well, on our side.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)

MR. CATHCART: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I appreciate the privilege of taking part in this debate. As you know, it is usually the custom for hon. members to extoll at some length the particular advantages of their own riding and while I have been under some pressure to enhance and broaden upon the word picture I gave two years ago, and while I realize this will be a disappointment to many of the hon. members, I have no intention of doing so at this time. (Hear, hear) Rather I am content to let the performance of Lambton County and the City of Sarnia during the past year speak for itself--

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Grey South): Better in every way.

MR. CATHCART: --for its record has been fully publicized through the newspapers and over the air.

I might just hold up this newspaper which came last night from Sarnia, a 78-page edition covering some of the growth that has already taken place there and some that is forecast for the next year. I regret that I have not got a copy for each hon. member of the House, it really is an eye-opener.

May I, Sir, join with the other hon. members in their worthy tributes to Mr. Speaker and to you, Sir, as deputy for your fairness and ability to keep order and to the Prime Minister for good Leadership in this House. It is with pleasure that I note the return to health of the hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Blackwell) and the hon. member for Russell (Mr. Nault) and we all pray, I'm sure, for the recovery of the hon. member for Hamilton-Wentworth (Mr. Kelley).

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) and the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) on their elevation to the cabinet and to comment very highly the hon. Member for Kenora (Mr. White) and the hon. Member for Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve) for their excellent presentations in leading off this debate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, all four of these gentlemen, you will note, are seated here in this row that we class as the "heavy artillery" and among what are normally known as back benchers. Their performance in their respective tasks only proves that this government has, in what might be described to use a sports term, strength in depth.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, you may recall a year ago when some in this House were predicting a recession, I forecast that there would be no let-up in our industrial growth, that we would continue to thrive and prosper. This has been the case throughout the Province and especially in my own riding, and I might point out that one of the factors in attracting industry to Lambton County, and particularly to the Sarnia area, has been Hydro reconversion and I consider we were extremely fortunate in our area to be one of the first to have conversion which has given us an advantage in attracting industry.

I mention this because the hon. Member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) has used the case of one unidentified individual in an attempt to smear this very essential standardization of frequency.

MR. W. DENNISON: Mr. Deputy Speaker, just on a point of privilege I would like to inform the hon. Member (Mr. Cathcart) that I gave the name of the person in question to the hon. Minister of Hydro (Mr. Challies), as I promised to do, and I think he will recall that I explained to the House at the time that it was not my intention unnecessarily to bring forward troubles and difficulties in this work that the Hydro has undertaken, but to help them to bring more efficiency to the contractor.

AN hon. MEMBER: Snake Island.

MR. CATHCART: Might I point out, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that I regret that the hon. member (Mr. Dennison) had to select one individual person and then state the case. I would much rather there had been this -- what we might call "criticism" -- in an over-all way to take care of the community and then it might be more helpful.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): That would take quite a little bit of time, would it not?

MR. CATHCART: While the hon. Member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) based his attack on something he was told by one individual, and applying to the same individual, I would like to draw upon my own personal experiences to reply to him. I might point out that Scarboro and my own riding, Lambton West, were the first two areas in the Province to receive conversion and in my riding frequency conversion started in my own village in Corunna, which has about four hundred families. It is not hard to understand that in a small community I am personally known by practically every one of its thousand or more

inhabitants and in the majority of cases, they have been long-term friends and acquaintances.

As their Member, it would be only natural that they would come to me if they had any complaints about Hydro reconversion. I want to say here that the complaints I did receive were only minor ones and I could count them all on less than the fingers of my two hands.

On that basis I am leaving it to the Members of this House to judge for themselves whether they should accept the experience of one individual or those of a whole community in judging the performance of Hydro in this vast undertaking. (Hear, hear) There is no doubt in my mind that their decision will be in favour of Hydro.

I might say one of the major complaints I received, and I say this not too seriously, was that of the individual who had a kitchen clock of a certain color which Hydro couldn't match when it endeavoured to replace it. Investigation later proved that the clock at one time had been painted in conjunction with the kitchen and thus was not a standard color. I might point out that the hon. Member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) overlooked this type of complaint in the lengthy list which he presented to the House the other day.

While our industrial expansion can be attributed greatly to reconversion, I want to say a great deal of the credit can be given to the fact that we had the two important industries, Imperial Oil and Polymer, within our confines. These two great industries have served as a magnet, charged as it were with 60-cycle frequency.

Sarnia has been the home of the Imperial Oil for over 50 years and our people are deeply indebted to this solid industry for the stabilizing influence it has exerted in good times and bad. Our level of living has not varied too greatly as Imperial has pumped dollars steadily into the community's economical lifestream.

Polymer, while new in relation to Imperial Oil, has been responsible for an interlocking group of industries growing up around it, each using the others byproducts.

I like to view the picture in this light: There is no doubt the great Imperial Oil proved to be the magnet which attracted the Polymer Corporation, and in turn the great Polymer is the magnet attracting the many interlocking industries now existing in this area along with the many millions of dollars of industrial expansion announced for this coming year. But, let me emphasize that without the 60-cycle frequency conversion added (which makes it possible for firms to obtain equipment that is just not available on a 25-cycle frequency plus the fact that the 60-cycle equipment can be acquired much cheaper because it is manufactured for a much larger market) it is more than doubtful if the great interlocking industrial expansion, which has made it possible for this area to be named the Chemical Valley of Canada, would be taking place to-day.

I do hope that hon. Members of this House in particular, and the public generally, will take notice of this point and will have an appreciation of the real benefits we will derive from this vast undertaking.

In so doing, it is only fair that Hydro and our present government will be given due credit for initiating a program which was long overdue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to dwell for a few minutes on the Department of Travel and Publicity and what it means to my constituency. Point Edward, with one reception centre and one staff is still leading the way for the number of registered visitors entering at that point. In 1950, during seven months' operation, 100,294 tourists registered at Point Edward. Windsor, where there are two bureaus - and two staffs - registered just about six thousand more, while Niagara Falls, which is open twelve months, had only 100,000 registrations in all.

I wish to publicly state my support of the department in its efforts to make Ontario a vacation land both summer and winter and I hope the time will come when the Point Edward reception centre, at least, is open on a year-round basis.

Many of our guests have commented upon the courtesy and friendliness they have encountered at our reception depots. This is a tribute to the hon. Minister (Mr. Cecile) and his entire staff and particularly to the superintendents and the girls who act as receptionists.

It is interesting to note that among these comments are many praising the great system of well-maintained roads which we have in Ontario. Many of us who reside in the province are inclined to think that U.S. leads in highway development. Undoubtedly there are roads in

the U.S. which are the last word in modern design and construction. But we in this province are developing a system of reads which serves every community, whether large or small.

One has only to drive from Sarnia to Toronto to appreciate the tremendous amount of work done in the past year in the elimination of dangerous jogs and curves and the miles of roads that have been resurfaced.

The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) is to be complimented upon his efforts to make our roads safe, not only in a physical way but in trying to educate our motorists to be safty conscrious at all times.

One of the unique features of the past year has been the almost complete lack of any major strikes in industry in this province. This is particularly significant when one realizes the industrial boom that has taken place. To me, this is an indication that our employers and their workers are developing a maturity of thought in their relations to one another.

A factor in this trend, which is welcomed by all, with the exception of, possibly, the subversive elements, is the sensible and reasonable labor laws administered by our hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley). His legislation to ban racial and religious discrimination in the employment of persons is of great importance Provincially, but let me add it can also have far-reaching effects on those millions of people throughout the world

who are presently engaged in racial and political controversies as strong evidence that we here in Ontario have a universal respect for the human rights and freedom of all peoples without distinction as to race, colour or creed. Another point is the extended benefits which are to be granted under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, during the past year, there have been a number of municipalities which have developed growing pains, leading to a very natural desire for more land in which to expand.

This trend has led to applications for annexation or amalgamation, adding to the work of the Department of Municipal Affairs. The personnel of the Department, under its genial hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) have been able to keep fairly well abreast of this extra work and have been successful in ironing out what at times seemed to have been complex and involved situations.

A case in point is my own riding where a very large annexation has been made by Sarnia of an adjacent township. These situations will continue to arise as we grow and prosper but I have no worry about their ultimate solution as long as the present hon. Minister (Mr. Dunbar) remains in charge.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, much has been said about the Federal Government's action in reducing the value of loans available under the National Housing Act. I have yet to hear one word of support for this action, which will slow down,if not entirely wreck, a major part of the essential home building across Canada.

A good example of what has happened is covered in the remarks taken from the Toronto Telegram of February 24th, and I thought this very applicable and might be of interest. It says:

> "Government decision to reduce the amount of assistance it has been granting, through N.H.A. loans, to purchasers of new houses, has awakened most young married couples from their happy dream of owning a home of their own. With very few exceptions, love's young dream has ended in a screaming nightmare of higher prices."

One builder is quoted as saying:

> "We have noted in the past week that purchasers are between 38 and 50 years of age. Younger people do not any longer have sufficient money for the ordinary much higher down payment."

To me, the Government at Ottawa couldn't have chosen a more inopportune time for such a drastic decision. I say this with the fact in mind that there is a terrific backlog of demands for new homes and with the prospect of thousands of immigrants coming to this country to work in industries producing for our national defence needs.

I would like to take the opportunity of reminding the Liberal government that good living quarters are just as essential as good working conditions for the peace of mind of our workers. This action, which will make homes that much more difficult to secure, threatens to defeat the very aim of the government, which is to

increase our industrial production so that we will be strong in our defences.

I only need to remind the hon. members that our own Provincial government started a system of easy second mortgages on homes and then only withdrew from this field to enable Ottawa to take it over. Yet, without any consultation with Ontario, the Federal authorities have renegged on their agreement. To many people, it amounts almost to a "political doublecross".

Since I have mentioned the word "defence", in respect to home-building, it brings to mind just how reluctant Ottawa has been in giving leadership on civilian defence. Here again they seem to be waiting and hoping that the provinces and municipalities will act on their own.

After listening to the very interesting address by the Hon. the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) in which he explained the steps taken by him and the possible plans and procedures for the municipalities and, following that, listening to the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and our hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) again, this week in relation to the same matter, I would like to refer to the headline in my local paper in which the Sarnia Civilian Defence Committee announced plans to recruit a force of seven hundred men, which will act as a nucleus for a defence organization.

Again may I quote from my local Canadian Observer under the date of February 23rd:

"At a meeting held in Sarnia by the Civil Defence Committee, an alderman, Harry Turnbull, was asked how all-important warning of approaching raiders would be given to the City, so that preparations might be made. His reply was "I don't know. We have no answers to these things".

"Group Captain Dave Harding interjected at this point and said he thought Ottawa would come through with a directive regarding the warning system and other phases of defence. He said, 'None of us really know at the moment what we would do in the event of a raid.'

He did say, though, that much of the city's protection against the attacks that will make civil defence necessary, will be supplied by the fighter defence screen being thrown up around the Great Lakes by the United States Air Force, to engage enemy aircraft heading for such major industrial centres as Detroit and Chicago."

So here are concrete examples that the Province and the municipalities have started to move and I presume in turn we can expect any day that Ottawa will announce that it is ready to bring up the rear.

I would like to make this observation, at this moment:

It seems to me that "Old Man Ontario" has adopted the role of the stalwart son giving advice and guidance to the aged parent at Ottawa. During these difficult days when situations change so rapidly, our provincial

government has given leadership on so many things, and after they have been tried,tested and proved workable, the Federal Government moves into the picture and takes over.

I have no hesitation in saying that, because of the remarks by this whole House the other day in relation to this very matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I now come to the last part of my address, and to me it is the most important part, because I wish to make a plea on behalf of a group of our citizens who are undergoing a living death here on earth. I refer to our incurable diseases, our spastics, paraplegics, victims of arthritis and polio and others suffering from diseases that cripple and disable.

They are the people who suffer in silence because for the most part they are cared for at home. They are out of sight and, therefore, out of mind, except to their families who attempt to ease their pain.

It is my wish to read a letter which I have received, in the last couple of weeks, which will illustrate better than any words of my own the mental and physical torture these people undergo. I do not think my reactions to the misery portrayed in this letter will be any different than those of the other hon. members of this House.

However, before reading this letter, I can't help but express the satisfaction I felt when I heard the remarks of the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) on Friday last, when he said that, instead of the Old-Age Pension Plan, Ontario has pressed for a Federal Pension Plan for all

disabled and handicapped persons who could not earn a living.

The reluctance of some of the other provinces to support Ontario in this very humanitarian stand was certainly a great disappointment to me. I believe that all governments should support this cause, and that legislation to provide a pension for persons rendered helpless by an incurable disease, should be introduced by the Dominion Government without further quibbling. They are comparatively small in numbers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am certain that we all know of persons who are confined to their beds, or who are at best not able to leave their homes because of some crippling ailment. I would like to ask each member here to dwell for a moment and consider the plight of someone they know who is afflicted in this way. I have no doubt that each one of you can recall at least one such person whose life is so handicaped, and whose handicap has cast a blight over the normal activities of the whole family.

I know personally of instances where several families in one community have been called upon to provide the extra care required by a spastic son, a crippled daughter. The burden of this care has been so great on the physical and financial well-being of the family concerned, as to reflect on the community as a whole. On the other hand, there is the poor psychological effect on the relatives and friends whose freedom and social life is fettered by conditions over which they have absolutely no control.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to ask your indulgence and the indulgence of the hon. members while I read this letter; I do so with one purpose in mind. That it will be the means of arousing such a wave of sympathy, that the Federal government will no longer dare delay the necessary legislative action to assist these afflicted persons and their families. I am sure that with provincial assistance, the Federal government could help those who are incapable of helping themselves.

After all, we do understand that in the not too distant future, all persons over the age of 70 will be receiving a pension without a means test. We know that blind people receive pensions and they are well represented by the Institute for the Blind, for which I have the highest regard.

Unemployables can obtain a relief. There is a March of Dimes for the polio victims. Persons suffering from T.B. are helped with medical treatment, hospitalization and an allowance for a period of time following their discharge from the Sanitorium.

How can the Federal government possibly justify its refusal to assist this comparatively small number of afflicted people when aid is granted to almost every other who are handicapped.

I believe the crux of the whole situation lies in the opening paragraph. It reads:

"Dear Mr. Cathcart: Who can I write to about the following? I am a misfortunate cripple."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not at all surprised at this pathetic appeal for advice being addressed to me. On January 20th I endeavoured to obtain some information about an allowance for incurables by directing a letter to the Hon. the Minister of National Health and Welfare at Ottawa (Mr. Martin). Here it is more than a month later and I have not yet received even the courtesy of a reply.

Therefore, is it any wonder that our incurably ill people ask such a question when the hon. minister (Mr. Martin), who is responsible for the health and welfare of all of us, is not sufficiently interested to acknowledge a simple letter of inquiry.

However, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will proceed with the letter:

"Who can I write to about the following?

I am a misfortunate cripple, having paralysis from sclerosis and there is no cure.

I am 49 and very healthy and full of desires like anyone else who can walk, but just in 1948, suddenly became lame in one foot and so on till both legs have paralysis and I have now no balance.

I cannot stand up or walk, and now I am losing use of my hands, so I can hardly write. Thumbs are no use and fingers gradually losing, also my wrists and arms are marching into paralysis and no cure and no hope.

Why is there no help for such cases?

We have to fight alone. My husband cannot hire steady help or a nurse or such help, yet I will be

worse and worse. I can't turn in bed or sit up alone.

Why isn't there a pension for such helpless persons?

They have a March of Dimes for polio and it is not as bad as sclerosis and can be helped, yet we, with paralysis, have to pay for every look at a Doctor. T.B. is treated free. Why isn't sclerosis?

My husband needs help. With a cripple on his hands, why can't he have some?

I'll never be better and be dead long before they ever find any help.

Permanent cripples should have a steady help from the Government. We've spent $1,000. hunting for a cure, and now I can just sit or lie and waste for 20 or 30 years. How can he pay help to care for me, the money they want now?

Can you help figure out an answer to this problem and why can't we get help? This is nearly driving me crazy. I am at the end of my tether.

Thanks for any suggestion you may have."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this letter speaks for itself and I wonder who among the members sitting in the House of Commons will dare to tell this woman that she is at the end of her tether.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(TAKE "F" FOLLOWS)

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, let me first offer to you my felicitations on your able handling of the debates in the House. I know it is quite a job, Last week you very graciously gave me the opportunity for a few minutes in your chair, and while I had no decisions to render on any disputes to settle, still the mere fact of having to acknowledge the salutations of the hon. members when they entered or left the Chamber, made me wonder whether or not I would be able to button my shirt collar the next morning. Even just the little thing of watching what is going on in the House is a big job, and having been in your chair for a short time, I realize what your position is.

To the hon. mover (Mr. White) and the hon. seconder (Mr. Villeneuve) of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, I also wish to offer my congratulations. They both did a good job. I often wonder what position one would be in if one had to follow closely the material set out in the Speech from the Throne.

(PAGE F-2 FOLLOWS)

If both of those hon. members had to rely on what they found in the Speech from the Throne it might be a much more difficult matter to prepare a speech which would be as interesting as both of them delivered. The hon. member from Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve), especially, I believe, discarded the Speech from the Throne and made up his own and delivered a very good address.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GRUMMETT: It was interesting all the way through, and I appreciated it very much.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer my congratulations to the two hon. members added to the Cabinet, both able men and both of whom I know will give a good account of themselves in their departments. In connection with the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) he comes from my old home County and I am pleased to see the County of Grey honoured by a member being given a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker, throughout this debate I think we all have felt a certain amount of tenseness and greater interest --- you can sense it in the speeches. The international situation is affecting each and every one of us. It is the fourth time within the lifetime of quite a number of hon. members in the House and indeed within the first half of this present century that Canadian soldiers have left the shores of Canada to fight in foreign countries First, from 1898 to 1902 we had the Boer War, then from 1914 to 1918 World War Number 1, which was, by the way, supposedly "a war to end all wars"; then from 1939 to 1945 we had World War Number 11, a war to make the world safe for

democracy. Now we have the Korean incident. Just how far that Korean incident will go, no one knows. The hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) speaking the other day made a very significant reference. He said: "we do not know what is going to happen, we do not know whether we are going to have a war or not. There is only one person who knows, and that man sits in the Kremlin". The world today is at the mercy of one man. If he decides that we must be plunged into war, then we will have war. We all hope that it will be contained within Korea and that nothing will happen which will again plunge our nations into a serious conflict.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as in previous years I wish to take hon. members to Northern Ontario and for a few moments outline some of our problems. I have been pleased to see so many Ministers and hon. members as well coming up to the North the past few years. They will understand that in the North we have an empire -- not part of a province, but a full empire in Northern Ontario -- and it is only represented in this House by 12 hon. members. It has great prospects, and I know that each and every one of the 12 hon. members are faithful boosters of their own part of the Province.

One question I would like to refer to is the Provincial Police. During the past year our Provincial Police Force has been equipped with radio patrol cars, which have certainly improved the policing of the North. For quite a number of years I have had occasion, as a coroner, to co-operate with the Provincial Police in my own investigations, and I can assure you, Mr. Speaker,

that when I had occasion a short time ago to be with a Provincial officer on an investigation and travelling towards the place where the investigation was to be held, I was amazed to realize that approaching us from three or four angles were other patrol cars. We could hear the dispatcher giving his directions and we knew exactly where the other cars were. I realized then the great benefit that has been conferred on our police by having them equipped with radio patrol cars.

There is one thing, however, in connection with the Provincial Police that I would like to mention, and that is the fact that I wish they were paid a reasonable salary.

MR. W. H. TEMPLE (High Park): Hear, hear.

MR. GRUMMETT: We have in the North some fine young men, provincial officers whom I have known for a great number of years and I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that not once in my experience throughout our section at least in Northern Ontario have we had an officer who was a failure. Those men give excellent service, they are good police officers, but I know the difficulties under which they are working. They are not paid enough. For instance, during the past four or five years, more and more young officers have been leaving the force and going into business or transferring to municipal police forces. The police forces of municipalities are receiving a considerable amount more than the Provincial police officers, and I would like to see the Government, or the Cabinet, build up the salaries of our Provincial Police so that we could

retain a force that will be a credit to our Province. At the present time we are losing many excellent young officers, that is a pity. If we could retain them in the service, I know right well they would be to the advantage of the force.

One other thing I would like to commend the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) on is the system recently introduced of giving grades to officers -- that is, corporals, sergeants and so forth. Until the last year or so, police officers in the North were only sergeants and inspectors, now we have the use of the rank of corporal which has improved the force considerably.

To have a man in charge of a detachment made a corporal raises his prestige in the community and gives him a rank which he can properly use in handling the other officers of his department.

Mr. Speaker, next I want to refer to the question of homes for the aged. In Northern Ontario I believe we have many more problems than you have in Old Ontario. Our people are scattered over a greater area and it is much more difficult to keep in contact with them. Sometimes some of our people when they reach a ripe old age appear to want to go back further away from civilization, and they will look up some deserted lumber camp or abandoned farm and settle on it some distance from civilization and there they will try to eke out their remaining years while subsisting on a small pension or on direct relief. If they are outside the municipality it is much harder

for them to obtain relief because they are out of contact with the proper officers. If they are in an organized municipality, the township officials know where they are located and make some attempt to keep in contact with them.

We continually here are faced with these men being in need and even going so far as to destroy themselves in their despair. On Christmas Eve I had occasion to investigate a case where a man had shot himself in a township about 12 miles from my home. This man was a returned man, he had been living alone and disappeared two weeks before Christmas. He could not be located anywhere. Christmas Eve he was found, and we discovered upon investigating the matter that he had gone into the bush some little distance from his cabin, taken an old rifle with him and shot himself.

Another case, Mr. Speaker, which I would like to bring to your attention, I heard about when I was home last week-end. This case concerns another old veteran. In 1931 this man came to Northern Ontario in search of a homestead. He went to an officer of the Department of Lands and Forests, who at that time was called the Crown Lands Agent. That office has been abandoned now and it is all under an officer called the District Forester. The Crown Lands Agent gave this man a farm about 10 miles from my home village. In 1931 he moved onto that farm or homestead with his wife and child, a young girl then three years of age. He built a homestead and attempted to eke out a livelihood from the land. He never improved

the farm sufficiently to be entitled to receive his patent. I should have stated in the beginning that the man was a disabled veteran in receipt of a pension of about $33. a month. From 1931 until last month, that man resided on his farm, and during the Fall of last year, he took ill, and on Saturday he was buried. The point I wanted to bring to the attention of the hon. members here was that this man had taken up a homestead, he lived within ten miles of an organized municipality, an organized town, and yet in all those 20 years his daughter had never left the farm. We discovered upon investigating that this young woman had never in all of those 20 years left this farm, which was only ten miles away from settlements and towns.

Those are just two instances to show you what we have to contend with in the North. It is a greater problem than you have down here, and I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) that he attempt to give our municipal councils some leadership. I know right well that it is up to the local municipalities to organize Homes for the Aged themselves. The machinery is set up and they could go ahead and do so, but I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) could perhaps do a little plotting and induce some of them to proceed with the project.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) was in Timmins a year or more ago and talked over the project with all the different municipalities at that time, and everyone thought that the building of a home would be proceeded with, but nothing has been done.

(Take "G" follows)

One of the causes for this lack of interest is that our municipalities are not all contiguous. We have a small group in the Timmins area -- Timmins, Whitney, Tisdale and Mount Joy -- and then there is a break and we come to a group composed of Iroquois Falls, Matheson, Black River, Playfair, and the Teck Township area. That is why we cannot get together and do something in constructing and operating a home for aged, and, in view of the lack of attention given to this great need, I would like to see the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) again go north and call a meeting of those municipalities and put it plainly up to them that now is the time they should build this home.

Next, Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak about our highways. I am sorry that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) is not in his seat and that he is ill. I hope that he will be able to be here soon, and when he is, I will take up with him some of the problems of the north.

One problem facing us is the Matachawan-Swastika Road. About four or five years ago I spoke in the House and advocated the construction of this road. Matachawan is a mining centre about 25 miles away from Swastika; but, in order to get to Matachawan, you have to enter the roadway at New Liskard, travel 60 miles almost parallel with highway No. 11, and then, having reached Matachawan and transacted whatever business took you there, if you still wish to proceed northward to Swastika or Kirkland Lake, you have to back-track to New Liskard 60 miles, and then travel again 60 miles up highway No. 11 to Swastika. It means that you have to travel a distance of about 125 miles, whereas, if the connecting link between Matachawan and

Swastika were constructed, it would only be 23 miles across. Part of that road was constructed five years ago -- I think 16 miles, and there remains only a small portion to be completed. But, nothing has been done. I hope the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) has the construction of the Matachawan-Swastika high on his list of work for next year. The next highway I wish to mention is the Timmins-Chapleau highway. Chapleau, as you know, is a railroad town on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is a very important centre. It is at present connected with Sault Ste. Marie but there is no road from Chapleau to Timmins. Recently the Chamber of Commerce of the Porcupine district decided to visit Chapleau. They had to travel, in order to do so, by train. It took them 19 hours from the time they left Timmins until they reached Chapleau. The Chapleau Board of Trade decided a few weeks ago to return the visit and they did so by plane. In less than an hour they covered the distance from Chapleau to Timmins. That piece of road would mean building about 100 miles. Already a part of it has been constructed, from Timmins to Warren Lake.

It is a very necessary link in our northern highways. It would permit American tourists to come up from Sault Ste. Marie to Chapleau, down the newly constructed road to Timmins, visit the Porcupine area and travel southward on highway No. 11 if they wanted to return to the United States. It gives them an opportunity of making a loop visit into Canada.

In addition to tourist attractions, this section also contains a considerable amount of timber, hunting, fishing and mineral land. Each one of these industries

would be greatly enhanced by having this road constructed. Only one hundred miles and we would be able to give an outlet from the Porcupine district all the way through to the United States. Now, I would like to read some articles published in the Timmins Press in connection with this project. This is an article which appeared in the Timmins Press of November 23, 1950.

"Porcupine Party Chapleau Bound.

" Trip will stress need to complete Warren Lake Road."

" Over a score of business and professional men from the Porcupine area are off today on a 500-mile train trip to carry greetings from Chapleau, at the same time focusing all possible attention on the Warren Lake highway through to that fine railway town on the C.P.R. With them they take gifts of gold ore, copper ore, asbestos, and other minerals, mined in the Porcupine.

"

Chapleau already announced as being on the route of the Trans-Canada highway would be less than four hours by motor from the Porcupine where the vital link is in existence. As it is, the party leaving Timmins late this afternoon face a 19-hour journey, including a 4-hour wait at North Bay. The completion of the highway would put the Porcupine and the

lake-dotted area between Timmins
and Chapleau within easy motor reach
of Sault Ste Marie -- one of

(Page G-4 follows)

the principal tourist entry points in Ontario."

That will indicate, Madam Deputy Speaker, that this road is essential for northern Ontario. It has been advocated for some considerable time. I know that there will be delegations coming to Toronto shortly insisting on seeing the Cabinet, and they will present their views for the construction of this road.

Next, I wish to deal with the question of mining, the principal industry in northern Ontario. Quite recently a new mineral was added to our list in my riding, that of asbestos. The discovery was made east of Matheson about 13 miles and the mill is now in operation, producing a considerable amount of very useful mineral. The main problem in connection with mining in my constituency is a question upon which we do not seem to be able to get the ear of the government, and that is taxation. At the present time taxation of mines is based solely on the profit secured by the mines. The provincial government and the federal government both tax the profits accruing to mine operations. The provincial government has several sources of tax coming from the mines, but they also collect the provincial taxes and pay over to the municipalities a portion of the taxes collected. Now, I am not saying that the mines do not pay a heavy tax or a sufficient tax. I am not prepared to argue that point. But I do say that of the tax dollar collected from the mines the municipalities do not receive their fair share. For instance, out of each dollar the federal government receives 88 cents, the provincial government receives 8 cents, and the municipal level

4 cents. Now, that is not a fair distrubtion of the revenue derived from mines.

The mining municipalities have, for years, petitioned this government in order to see what could be done to increase their revenue. After all, each mining community is there simply because of the mine. It exists because the mine is operating. There are no other industries. The services built up in those towns were made necessary by the requirements and the demands of the miners working in those mines -- policing, education, water, sewage, fire protection, police protection, all services rendered by the municipality, but they do not receive an adequate compensation from the taxes obtained from the mines. They have demanded for years that they be given the right to asses the mines on a different basis, or, in other words, take away from the province the right of collecting the monies they receive from the mining corporations. But, the government has turned a deaf ear to each and every appeal.

MR. FROST: Would the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) give to the mining municipalities the right to assess mines just the same as an ordinary industrial concern in an ordinary municipality? I am very interested in his views in this.

MR. GRUMMETT; Madam Deputy Speaker, I am not prepared to say exactly what system should be used. We will suggest three systems --

MR. FROST: The reason I ask the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) that, question is, that I recognize the problem. We are looking for the cure to this situation. The hon. member for Cochrane South

(Mr. Grummett) knows that, in our mines we are levying no corporation tax, that is, the 7 per cent corporation tax which we levy on other corporations. We are not levying on them. In place of that we levy a mining royalty tax which, of course, is deductible before the calculation of federal income tax.

(TAKE "H" FOLLOWS)

which, of course, is deductible before the calculation of Federal income tax. Now, our receipts from mines is the Mining Realty tax only, and we relieve them from the payment of corporation taxes.

The great problem of these municipalities is to devise an alternative system which will better their needs than the ones we have presently in use. The ones we are presently using is a tax calculated at 15 mills on the profits. We doubled that amount a couple of years ago, and made it 30 mills on the mining profits in those communities. Actually that, of course, is 30 mills on the total mining profits, which might be equivalent to 60 mills on the basis used by most municipalities. We are anxious to find an answer to the problem. It is a difficult one, and that is why I asked if we should assess the mines in the same way as any other real estate in any other community?

MR. GRUMMETT: I will come to that part of the question later on. I want to refer to something to which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) referred to, as how they are now taxing mines. At the present time, the tax is 15 mills on the first $2,333,333.33, and that was recently raised.

MR. FROST: Yes, to 30 mills, two years ago.

MR. GRUMMETT: The basis is after you have reached the first maximum you increase the rate again. It used to be 25 mills but I am not just certain at the present time what the figure is. That is, you increased the mill rate after you reached the $2,333,333.33. That was the old basis. But it never produced enough money to assist the municipalities. The mines were never in any way handicapped. I am sure the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) will admit that the provision relating

to the first $10,000.00 profit of an operating mine being exempt from taxation is most unfair. For instance, if a man anywhere in Ontario goes into business --

MR. FROST: I would say, even if that was included, it is only a small sum. It would not amount to very much. That is not what they are asking for.

MR. GRUMMETT: No, but it is the accumulation of this which annoyed the mining municipalities. They see these benefits given to the big mining corporations, for instance, the first $10,000.00 of their profits being tax free.

Also, until only a few months ago, there was a question of the milling allowance. Back in 1907, in Cobalt, many of the mines did not have crushers or mills, and the milling was done at one point, called a "Custom Mill". All the other mines shipped their ore to those mills, where it was ground, and they paid the Custom Mill 50 cents per pound. The hon. members will realize this amounted to quite an important sum of money, when you know that mines like the Hollinger crushed several thousand tons of rock per day. 50 cents per ton was allowed these mines as a milling allowance, and it was supposed to cover their expenses in having the rock crushed.

Time went on, and the mines constructed their own mills, and this milling allowance entered their books as a special concession --

MR. FROST: The hon. member (Mr. Grummett) knows that was all changed, too.

MR. GRUMMETT: Not very long ago.

MR. FROST: Two years ago.

MR. GRUMMETT: Scarcely two years ago.

MR. FROST: Yes, I think it was in 1949.

Still there is another stumbling block inserted in its place. That milling allowance which amounted to thousands and thousands of dollars as a deductible expense, which these mines could charge, and on which they did not have to pay a tax, has been washed out. But, at the present time, is there not an 8% allowance on the profits of a mine, to take its place? There is an 8% allowance granted to the mines, which takes the place of the now discredited milling allowance. The old milling allowance caused so much trouble, and the government knew that every time the mining municipalities came down here they referred to the milling allowance, and it disappeared.

But another and more hidden allowance has been given to the mines to compensate them for the loss of the milling allowance.

Over the years -- and it is quite a number of years -- the Northern Ontario Association of Mining Municipalities has been coming down here asking for alleviation of their difficulties. After severaltrips, an attempt was made to give them a little assistance --

MR. FROST: Now, I want the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) to be fair about that. Actually our assistance to the mining municipalities has been really a very large.

MR. GRUMMETT: To some of them. Sudbury got $100,000.00 a year, guaranteed for ten years.

MR. FROST: That has been true of the other municipalities. I would ask the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) to look at the other municipalities.

MR. C.H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Cobalt got $5,000.00.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Hurrah for Cobalt.

MR. FROST: I was in Cobalt not very long ago, and the Mayor and Council were very grateful for that.

MR. TAYLOR: Certainly; they were thankful for a small mercies.

MR. FROST: My friend is not very grateful, but the people are, and so are the people of Sudbury.

MR. GRUMMETT: The people do not want this special grant.

MR. FROST: Would my hon. friend (Mr. Grummett) tell me what he proposes? I am anxious to have his proposal.

MR. GRUMMETT: Madam Deputy Speaker, surely this is my time, and the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) who is most adept in interrupting speakers, and trying to throw them off the track, gets up and in his easy way says: "Now, let me say", or "I know the hon. member will let me explain", and he "gets away with it" a lot in this House.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MADAM DEPUTY SPEAKER: In my opinion, no speaker should interrupt another unless the one who is speaking wishes. If the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) does not wish to have the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) interrupt him, I will not give him permission to speak.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GRUMMETT: You will note, Madam Deputy Speaker,

that I remained on my feet. If I had been willing to grant the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) my time, I would have taken my seat, but he still persisted in speaking.

Madame Deputy Speaker, I was referring to these special grants which are given over to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) to hand out. Our municipal authorities come down here to the Parliament buildings each year; they do not know what they are going to get; there is no fixed assessment, and the amount of the grant has no relation whatsoever to the number of people living in the municipality, or the total assessed value of the municipality. No one knows to what it has any relation. Sudbury, for instance, in 1948, just prior to our last provincial election, got $100,000.00 a year, guaranteed for ten years, and that was a very good grant.

MR. FROST: I will come up and see you the next time.

Hon. W.S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines): Madam Deputy Speaker, may I ask a question?

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes.

MR. GEMMELL: In comparison with Kirkland Lake, is Sudbury receiving a bigger share of the mining tax than Kirkland Lake?

MR. GRUMMETT: What is the tax based on?

MR. GEMMELL: Kirkland Lake is in your riding.

MR. GRUMMETT: Kirkland Lake is in my riding, and so is Timmins. Sudbury has not one mine within its boundaries, but it gets the grant. In Kirkland Lake,

all the mines are located in the township of Tech. Kirkland Lake, as the hon. members know, is not an incorporated town or village; it is the township of Tech, correctly speaking.

Now, there are about nine or ten mines located in the township of Tech, and you cannot compare the township of Tech with the town of Sudbury. You got a present in the town of Sudbury.

MR. GEMMELL: There is no comparison.

MR. GRUMMETT:, As I said, Madam Deputy Speaker, the representatives of these municipalities do not want to come down here and say, "Mr. Minister, how much am I entitled to this time? How much will I receive?". In other words, they will not come with their hats in their hands and ask for a hand-out. They want a definite establishment of some system which will show them just what they are entitled to; either the assessing of the mines as an ordinary industrial concern -- and I am not prepared to say that is correct -- or to arrive at some means of assessment.

MR. FROST: May I ask the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) a question?

MR. GRUMMETT: Provided it is a question, and not a speech.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Now, would the hon. member (Mr. Grummett) tell me what his alternative proposal is? We only search for the truth here, and when we find the truth, we carry it out.

MR. GRUMMETT: Madam Deputy Speaker, I might suggest

two or three alternatives.

As I said before, you have, one, the assessing of mines the same as you assess an ordinary industrial concern, that is, assessing the lands, building and structures.

MR. FROST: Would you do that?

MR. GRUMMETT: I am not prepared to say that I would. I think I would examine the merits of other means of assessment. In Quebec they assess the lands, buildings and structures above ground; they do not assess the underground structures, in Quebec. They also add a business assessment, 60% of the total land and building assessment. That is the assessment placed on the mining industry in the Province of Quebec.

But in Northern Ontario, and here I want to pay tribute to some of the men who have been fighting this battle for many years. The clerk-treasurers of the different municipalities, "Pat" Murphy of Tisdale, Vic. Salornea of Timmins, J.W. McBain of Kirkland Lake, and Mr. Hunter of Whitney. These gentlemen know these problems, and they have made many suggestions. They have now come forward with another plan, about which I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has knowledge. Perhaps we can call it the "Factor Plan". It would take several pages of a brief to outline it.

(TAKE "I" FOLLOWS)

It is based on the miners who are, or are not, residents of the municipality; not based on the physical value of the mine but based on the men who work in the mine. They are divided into three classes, first, we have the resident miner who works in a mine within a municipality; secondly, you have the resident miner who works in a mine outside the municipality; third, you have non-resident miners who work in a mine in the municipality.

Now, the plan worked out by the men I referred to is that you place a factor value on each miner, on the non-resident it would be one estimate and on the resident miner it would be another estimate again. In order to help the hon. members of the House perhaps to appreciate a little the difficulties under which the northern municipalities are labouring, I will elaborate a little more fully than I would otherwise do by reading the tables. The proposal of the factor value is outlined here and the particulars are in relation to the number of men working in the different mines.

Miners resident and working in Timmins mines, 1,721.

Miners resident and not working in Timmins mines, 2.546.

Miners non-resident and working in Timmins mines, 201.

And now, we allocate the valuation for each group, physical value calculated on employee residence, 1,721 employees at $1,500. assessment. That is, the assessment is put on the miner, not on the mine or any property, the assessment is placed on the miner. First the resident

miner working in a mine within a municipality is given a valuation of $1,500., you have 1,721 employees at $1,500., the assessment will give you an assessment in Timmins of $2,581,500.

Now, 201 employees, who are miners non-resident and working in a Timmins Mine by the factor system have an assessed value of $750. each and you arrive at $150,750. or a total factor value in assessment of $2,732,250.

The following table illustrates the point:

1.	Miners resident and working in Timmins Mines	1721
2.	Miners resident and not working in Timmins Mines	2546
3.	Miners non-resident and working in Timmins Mines	201

Physical Value - calculated on Employee Residence

1721 Employees (1) @ $ 1,500.00 Assessment		$ 2,581,500.00
201 Employees (3) @ 750.00		150,750.00
	Total Physical	$ 2,732,250.00
Economical Value		
Hollinger Mines Profits		1,605,002.00
		$ 4,337,252.00
Assessment		
The Average of the Physical and Economical Values (50%)		$ 2,168,626.00
Present Assessment on Real Property & Business		29,989,952.00
		$32,158,578.00

Mill Rates that would have been in effect:-

Public School	27.960
Separate School	33.172

Mines Taxes that would have been derived after converting Mines Assessment to actual value

$1,084,313 x 100/35	x 27.960 Mills	$ 86,404.56
$1,084,313 x 100/35	x 33.172 Mills	102,511.16
		$ 188,915.72

Forward		$ 188,915.72
2546 Miners @ $30.00 per Capita (2)		76,380.00
		$ 265,295.72
Amount Actually received:-		
Mines Profits Taxes	$ 24,075.03	
Special Grant by Province	24,075.03	48,150.06
Gain under this Proposal		$ 217,145.66

Now, I would say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that this is a plan which I would recommend to the Cabinet. You say that you are endeavouring to do something for the Northern Ontario mining municipalities and if so, then you have three methods you can adopt; the above or the same assessment as industrial concerns; as a manufacturer in Ontario; or as a mine in the Province of Quebec. Something has to be done, the mining municipalities want to know that when they set up their budget each year they know what they are going to receive; they do not want to have to come to Toronto and accept as charity something which is their due.

Now, Madam Deputy-Speaker, I come to the last item of my address and I am glad to see that the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) is in his seat.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. GRUMMETT: It deals with something that I have mentioned in the House previously, especially last year, and that is the question of desertion. I am not blaming the Department of Welfare in any way for the problem ---

MR. JOLLIFFE: Or the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow)?

MR. GRUMMETT: Or the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow)---

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. GRUMMETT: But, I want to draw to the attention of the Government just what is going on in Ontario today. This whole problem of desertion can be divided into two or three different sections. One, the family; we can quite easily visualize what is happening to the families in facing life after having been deserted by the breadwinner. Then, the next is the problem of the municipality. The municipality has to provide relief and assistance for some considerable time after a desertion has taken place. Then, next comes the problem of the Province, the Province is bearing continually a greater and greater portion of the cost of deserted families. We should have some concern about this problem. I was in Timmins a short time ago and speaing to a group about this problem and while talking, one of the men present interrupted me and said, "Why, some of the solutions you are offering here would make these men ordinary criminals". I said, "No, not at all, all I want to do is make them extraordinary criminals and find some means of punishing them for what they have done".

I believe some illustrations of what took place in the North would be beneficial to this House. Recently in a Court case in Timmins we heard of a man being brought back from a Southern Ontario town charged with deserting his family. He was away for 3 or 4 years, some little time, until he was finally discovered and the police of Timmins brought him back on the complaint of his wife. In Court judgment went against him and he was ordered to pay a certain sum to his wife and children and he protested

loudly to the presiding Magistrate. He said, "Your Worship, I can't pay that". The Magistrate asked him why he could not pay and told him he had to pay and after listening to some further protests from the man the Magistrate said, "But why can you not pay the amount assessed against you?" The man replied, "What are my other wife and children going to do?"

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): The hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) should listen to that.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): I am listening.

MR. GRUMMETT: I will come back to that later on, do not try to rush me.

MR. PORTER: I am not, I am just interested, it is a very interesting case.

MR. GRUMMETT: Another case that I thought was worth noting happened in my own home town. A young unmarried woman went to the hospital to give birth to a child and while she was in the hospital the reported father or the young chap who was supposed to be the father called to visit her. Of course, she presumed that he was going to make arrangements for her hospital care and so on and it pleased the girl because any indications that there was a marriage in the offing were certainly acceptable. After making two or three visits to the hospital the young chap came in with some of his relatives and said to the young woman, "I am taking the baby to be baptized". Well, then, that was absolutely clearly an indication of the fact that he would be doing the right thing later on. So,

he took the baby out, had it baptized, brought it back and gave it to its mother and then went and made final arrangements for his marriage to another girl.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. GRUMMETT: He had the nerve to say that he wanted her and her brat to get out of town so they would not be bothering him. It is men like that that would be affected if we put some teeth in the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act, the Children's Protection Act and the Children of Unmarried Parents Act. It is time we did something to improve these Acts.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GRUMMETT: At the present time, these Acts provide for some ---

Hon. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question? I am interested in this case, what action did the Children's Aid take in connection with this unmarried mother?

MR. GRUMMETT: Thank you, I intended to elaborate a little more. The Children's Aid Society -- and I must say here I have the greatest respect for the Children's Aid Society, they are doing a grand job, if they can get the support of people and get the necessary evidence. The Children's Aid Society layed an information against this young man and he was brought before the Judge of the District Court in Cochrane and on the 16th of January a decision was rendered by the Judge whereby he was to pay this young woman and the child the sum of $8.00 per week. That was the 16th of January. I was up North

last Saturday and I took occasion, being interested in the matter, to inquire from the local representative of the Children's Aid Society as to what happened, whether or not this young man had made payment. I was informed that he had not paid one dollar. That is one situation, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to ---

MR. GOODFELLOW: Has the Court taken any action?

MR. GRUMMETT: Not yet, the Children's Aid Society has not yet taken any further steps against the offender. I would like to see something done whereby we could snap down on these offenders immediately anything happens. At the present time all penalties in all three Acts that I named are not for offences against the parties concerned, they are for the offence of breaking some Court Order. For instance, in the Acts, even throughout the different Acts there is a reference the penalty for such and such a thing will be 3 months. That penalty is for breaking an Order and not for the crime of deserting the children or some of the offences under the other Acts. The Children's Protection Act is the only one that has a provision wherein we find that a man may be fined $100 or sent to jail for one year. In all the others the penalty is 3 months and is for breaking a regulation or a Court Order.

And now, in order to indicate the seriousness of the situation in my constituency I would like to quote a few figures of some of the municipalities. When I saw what was happening last year I asked the municipalities to let me have some figures dealing with the number of

cases and the costs to these municipalities. I obtained that information and I will give you extracts from the information given to me. The Township of Calvert for the year 1950; they had eight cases and it cost them $1,280.00 for those eight cases. These are desertion cases and it cost them that sum of money. The improvement district of Mountjoy which is as you know, a Township in the process of being formed; the Improvement District of Mountjoy is adjacent to Timmins and in 1950 they spent $4,397.00 on this problem. I have not the number of desertions there. The Township of Tisdale; the cost of deserted wives to this municipality was $6,024.90 and for illegitimate children $1,652.00. For the Township of Whitney in the year 1949 the cost was $1,347.00 and for 1950 $3,804.00 which shows the gradual increase.

And now, for Timmins I have a verythorough report but I am not going to give it all, I will quote a portion from the Timmins report:

> "During 1949, cases coming before the Police Department were as follows:
> Brought into Court, 43; prosecutions under the Criminal Code, 31."

As you know they can be prosecuted under the Provincial Statute or the Criminal Code. 43 cases,- under the Criminal Code, 31. Twelve of these are outstanding, the husbands were not found and 23 prosecutions under the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act or an overall total of 54.

(TAKE "J" FOLLOWS)

During 1949 we found the following figures:

No. of Deserted Families Assisted: 37

No. of Children Involved: 146

Cost of Relief Maintenance: $14,623.89

That gives you an idea of the extent of this problem in Northern Ontario.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG(St. Andrew): Well, is it any worse than in any other part of the province, in your opinion?

MR. GRUMMETT: Oh, I do not know. That would have to be ascertained by the different members, Mr. Speaker.

MR. GOODFELLOW: It seems to be a little more prevalent up there.

MR. GRUMMETT: I beg your pardon?

MR. GOODFELLOW: It seems to be a little more prevalent up in your country.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) ought to know.

MR. GRUMMETT: Now, as to the remedies, the only remedy I can suggest is that we increase the penalty. I would suggest that the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) hold a conference with some of the outstanding authorities in the province and find out what can be done, to increase the penalties.

I would like now to read some clippings. Hon. members who will recall that I pointed out that the penalty was three months and in only one case did it extend up to a year. I will now read a clipping which will show the difference between deserting your wife

and deserting a dog. This is from the Toronto Daily Star, Saturday, February 24, 1951:

"A fine of $500. Awaits Puppy Abandoner"

" A fine up to $100. or one year in jail awaits the person who abandoned a six weeks old pup imprisoned in a large cardboard box partially filled with garbage, in the city dump. The dog, nearly frozen, was found when Wednesday three school boys were taking a shortcut through the dump. They took it to a King St. West pup shop where it is getting healthier every day.

Humane Society officials said they were seeking information to prosecute the pup's owner. They said two other pups were recently abandoned in this way.

'The puppy was almost frozen to death when we found him,' said Earle Garritty, 11. 'He was lying on some potato peelings. I called Louis Spadoni, 9, and Bob Quesnell, 11.

The boys tried to take him home, but their parents objected. The pup is being cared for by Miss P. McCrory who operates a pet shop. 'It is one of the most inhuman things I have ever seen', she said. "

Certainly as regards the animal it is inhuman, but here the desertion of this pup warranted a fine of $500. or imprisonment for a year, but a man can walk away and leave his wife and children, and we do nothing about it.

I just wish to read a couple more clippings, Mr. Speaker, one from the Timmins Daily Press dated May 2, 1950, headed:

"Heartless Criminals".

" Wife desertion is one of the most heartless crimes that a man can commit and we agree with W. J. Grummett, K.C., M.D.A. for Cochrane South, that the time is ripe to deal more severely with those who are convicted of it..... One of the weaknesses in dealing with wife desertion in the past has been the lightness of the sentence given in such cases. Perhaps there is a hesitation on the part of the Courts to inflict further grief and humiliation on the wives and children who have already suffered a great deal under the circumstances, but unless the gravity of the erring husband's offence is brought home to him with greater force and punishment there is no way to curb the increasing number of such cases.

" There should be no sympathy for the offender. These men in the great majority of cases leave their families utterly destitute."

Another clipping from the Toronto Daily Star, February 9, and I just want to refer briefly to it:

" The Child's 'Wordly Rights'

" In a Sudbury Court recently, Judge J.M. Cooper sentenced the parents of a five-year-old boy to two years in prison for

grossly neglecting and abusing their child. The Judge charged the parents had 'robbed a defenceless child of his wordly rights -- food and medical care'."

The article goes on to state that the privileges due to a child are as follows:

"1. A home, and that love and security which a home provides.

2. T grow up in a family with an adequate standard of living and security of a stable income.

3. Understanding and guarding of his personality.

4. Health protection and promotion of health from birth to adolescence.

5. A dwelling place, safe, sanitary and wholesome.

6. A school which is safe and properly equipped -- and for young children, nursery schools and kindergarten to supplement home care.

7. A community which recognizes and plans for his needs, protects him against physical dangers, moral hazards and disease; and which makes provision for his cultural and social needs."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have come to the close of my remarks this afternoon. I wish again to strongly impress on this House the need of doing something as regards desertion of children. It is a problem that will overcome

the municipalities and overcome the province if something is not done. The hon. minister (Mr. Goodfellow) knows that some time ago a deserting husband had to be away, at one ti e five years, then three years, and at the present time if the husband is unheard of for one year, the wife and children may go on family allowance.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mothers allowance.

MR. GRUMLETT: Mothers allowance. I have heard officials say: "We hope the husband does not come back, because if he only stays away one year we can get the family on Mothers Allowance and thus be relieved of him." That is putting the responsibility on the province, it is not putting the responsibility where it is due, and that is on the shoulders of the father and husband.

I think that the municipalities and the province have got to work together to solve this problem. Ask our Courts to stamp it out by sending the offender to jail for a sufficient length of time to teach him a lesson.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. T. K. FOSTER (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, in rising to continue the Debate at this time, the hour is getting late and I do not wish to keep hon. members of the House too long.

I can only, Mr. Speaker, congratulate you upon the service you render, and I only hope that your evening tonight will be much more joyful than the ones you have been spending this last few days listening to all these long speeches.

At this time I would like also, to congratulate the mover and seconder of the Speech from the Throne.

Their task was a long and hard one, but it was delivered admirably before this House.

I would like also to congratulate the two new members upon their appointment to the Cabinet, and I think I was only justified when I made recommendations last year to the government for the appointment of the hon. member for Grey North (Mr. Phillips) as Minister of Health. I think to this position he brings the advantage of practical expericne that he has gained and which will be a strong asset to the province of Ontario in his conduct of this department. I know there are vital problems which are coming up daily and which to him will be perhaps onerous and burdensome, but I think through his efforts and through his realization of the situation in his profession, he will deal with them to the best of his ability.

I am glad at this time to see by the list of speakers that I am to be followed by the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). I am only sorry that he is not in his seat. This afternoon we listened to a very strong address by the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Isley) bringing forward problems of agriculture as they exist in the province today. He outlined the activities of the Federation of Agriculture and their demands as they have been expressed before the government of the province during the last year especially. I can only agree with the statements he has made. As one who has served the Federation of Agricultue for a great number of years and acted as County Secretary during that time, I can realize the efforts that they have made in bringing forward to the department the further changes in the Acts that are needed desperately in this province at the present time.

I only regret that, during this Session, the Committee on Agriculture of this House has not been called and the various committees in the Federation of Agriculture allowed to appear before the Committee on Agriculture and to give the House in general their demands and the legislation they are requesting from this province.

I know there is need of more improvement in the Farms Marketing Act, I know the people of the hog industry are not satisfied, and I think this hog committee should combe before the Committee on Agriculture of this House and tellus what their aims and objectives are and the legislation that they intend to have introduced. It may be that the government has this legislation ready for future demand. We are willing to accept their word but we think, like the previous speaker has said, that it should have been in this House before this time.

I am sorry to see that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has gone out just now, but for a few moments I would like to turn my attention to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter). I do not wish to deal personally with him; I know he has got a lot of trouble on his shoulders and I am not --

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Education): No trouble at all.

MR. FOSTER: I am not going to refer to him as a part-time Minister at all.

MR. PORTER: No trouble at all.

(TAKE "K" FOLLOWS)

MR. FOSTER: I am very glad to hear that, but it is not the policy on secondary education in the rural districts of this province.

With the policy of education and the advanced policy of education I have no quarrel. I believe it is the intention of the Department to try to give better education to the youth of the province; but, in so doing they are creating a situation which I do not think is fair to the ratepayers of the Province of Ontario.

As the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) is well aware, many small centres throughout these outlying ridings are losing their secondary schools. But, that is the only and the last centre that they really have. I wish to go on a little later to speak about decentralization of industr and to point out that with these schools leaving these various municipalities, there is no incentive for industry to come back to some of these small municipalities.

We have today, in little villages in my own district, a tax rate which has accumulated to 75 mills and on top of that they are losing their secondary schools.

There is also another point, and it comes under transportation and I am very sorry that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) is not here this afternoon and that he is not in good health. However, it is a question that I think should be taken up jointly and in an understanding way between the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett), the Department of Highways and the Department of Education. Transportation in this province in the outlying snow belt districts is costing too much money. Some districts this Winter have expended money to the extent of $10,000 in the

opening of their raods due to snow conditions. Now, this money is gone practically when the snow goes away and these municipalities are left short-handed for the furtherance of better conditions by gravelling roads and repairing bridges during the Summer months. I do not think that any municipality approaching the government today should be told that there shall be no further bonuses in the nature of snow plow bonuses to be given to them who have striven to accommodate a department that has excluded from them the very conditions which made the occasion arise.

I would like at this time to refer also, as did the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Isley) to the lack of any further development or progress of that great Conservation Report which was given in this House last Summer. I had great hopes, sitting here as a new member, that some new development, some great opportunity had come to this province when this Conservation Report was tabled. It was even suggested that a copy of this report should be placed in every school in the Province of Ontario. We see a little action, yes, where a certain engineer has been appointed to look into conditions in a certain locality, but there are many vivid cases in this province of Ontario where conservation, highways and public works should work hand in hand together and take on some joint development. I have an instance in my own riding, the town at the mouth of the Saugeen River. I have brought it to their attention on two previous occasions and I do not wish to charge the government at this time with "political procrastination," because those are the words I am going to use, but I do contend that we have a situation there where the highways, by reason of damage to them, to a highway bridge, have been closed.

A road block has been put up to close a provincial highway. The property of the Provincial Government is in danger. Home owners are about to lose their homes. I contend it is a problem for public works and not entirely for Hydro, or else it is a conversation problem, in general. I do not intend to imply it is entirely up to the Province of Ontario. It may be that this problem is partly Federal. But, I am willing to state that if I, in my humble position, can use any influence I have to induce an improvement in this situation through any good graces I might have in Ottawa, I am willing to accept that responsibility and cooperate with this provincial government.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FOSTER: I would like to turn for a few moments to the great question of decentralization which has come up in this House. Perhaps there is no other thing more needed today in the outlying districts of the Province of Ontario and the small urban municipalities than for greater industry. I can look back in the early days to little towns of my locality where they had six or eight industries flourishing in those little towns. Today practically every one of them have lost all their industry---packing, milling and other small industries. Some of those municipalities in those early days boasted of five and six taverns. Today the only hostel for the travelling public in my own home town has a padlock on its door. This is the very thing that I wish we could go back and build up again in this province. But, what do we hear? Just recently, and it did not come up in this House to my knowledge, and perhaps you may say to me it is not a provincial matter,

(TAKE "L" FOLLOWS)

but I recently heard of the curtailment of the rail services to these outlying districts. Now, quoting from yesterday's London Free Press, we see, "Shipping service more vital to Decentralization". That is one thing we wish in that district, and wish whole-heartedly, is our present rail service. I do not stand behind this desk this afternoon and argue that a passenger service is paying in that area, but I do contend that it may be the thin edge of the wedge, and if we lose that, we are losing perhaps something which will take away from us even our shipping facilities for the very industry we are trying to establish.

If the railway services are taken away from this district, I contend the province should give back in some form, such as in the reduction of rates to those municipalities whereby industrialization can be encouraged, and the people shall receive a fair remuneration for the services which were lost.

There is also another part to this great decentralization of industry, and that is our Hydro costs. True, they have been reduced to some extent, but if the decentralization of Ontario is to take place in this provice, the Hydro rates must be further reduced and a demand created for Hydro at longer distances from the origin of the Hydro.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as the hour is getting late I do not wish to take up much more time. There are some other centres and some activities about which I would have liked to say a word, and about which I would like to see a little more action on the part of this government.

There are some centres which have lost their industry, some places where industry has thrived for some years, but has now fallen away, and these industries are starving for some form or work for their citizens.

There is a little centre in the constituency I represent, the little municipality of Tobermory. They have tried to establish a handicraft industry, to take up the flack, and find something for the young people to do in the winter months, but there has not been very much help given to this sort of work. It is true, the Department says "We will supply you with the teachers". That is so much, but they have no building, they have no facilities, they have the cost of those, and they are trying to make some articles which will be of use in inducing the tourist trade, which will eventually follow, in the coming summer. I think this government should look forward to such instances throughout the province. There are other places besides the ones I have listed this afternoon, and I think they should give a little more understanding and help to places in this particular situation.

I was glad to hear the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) make reference to some of his visits throught the province of Ontario during his early years. I, like other hon. members of the House, have had the provilege of having the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) visit my riding. That was on the occasion of opening a sewage disposal system which had been encouraged by the Department of Municipal Affairs. The hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) came up and told the boys what a good job they had done, and how it was needed for

the tourist industry, but unfortunately when they applied for their subsidy in that municipality, after the roads had been all torn up and had to be re-surfaced, their subsidy was cut from $7,000.00 to $5,500.00. That is not what they expected was going to happen in connection with the project sponsored by the government of this province, and from which they expected to increase the tourist industry. They have expended over $7,000.00 and will have to spend another $7,000.00 to finish repairing the streets which were destroyed for the establishment of this sewage disposal system. The government should be a little more careful in its subsidies. Where a municipality deserves it, they should make every effort to carry out their subsidies to the fullest extent.

I was glad to hear the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) make reference yesterday to the travels he made in his early days, when he went with his Father on local option tours. Many of us who sat here and listened, had recollections of pioneers who served this province, perhaps not in that particular manner, but in other necessary ways in the early days. And I could not help to think, as I sat there, of an old poem, which came back to me at the time. It said:

"Progress path you helped to clear,
But to-day forgets about you, -
And the world rolls on without you,
Sleep, old pioneer".

Surely the pioneers, who have gone before, have left us to carry on in our way in this work in this province.

I sat here and listened to the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) say "In the fullness of time 'Old Man Ontario' will be the judge of this government and their actions".

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. C. H. MILLARD(YOrk West): Mr. Speaker, I am quite sure that I will not be able to finish before 6 o'clock, and the House has been assembled here for some time, but I am quite prepared to go on or adjourn the debate, as you see fit, Sir.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): We have 15 minutes yet, Mr. Speaker.

MR. J. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): Without any interruptions.

MR. PORTER: I do not intend to interrupt the hon. member (Mr. Millard) at all.

MR. DOWLING: Your are afraid to.

MR. PORTER: Oh no, I am not afraid of any person in this House yet. They are a very courteous group of people.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, it was my intention to deal primarily with one subject. However, there are a number of matters about which, it seems to me, I should say something, and one of the first which comes to mind is the question of the conditions under which the agricultural workers and the farmers of Ontario are working at the present time.

I assume that some hon. members of the House saw a letter which I addressed to the Editor of the "Voice of the People", in the Toronto Daily Star a few days ago. I know there are many aspects of the decision which was made by the Milk Control Board in regard to the Farmers' Cooperatives for Transportation of milk in the Pickering area, but the point which assumed the most importance to me was the question of the undue interference with the right of association, under which these farmers were obviously being handicapped, by an agency of this government.

I took the occasion to draw the attention of the public to that particular feature in this letter. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. members to an editorial which appears in the Rural Co-operator, in Toronto, dated Tuesday, February 13th, 1951. The heading of the editorial is "The Milk Position". I will not read all of it, but I think I should read this part:

> "The Royal Commission on Milk in 1947 studied this question carefully --"

that is the question of the transportation of milk in the co-operative way.

"-- in their special recommendations they urge that farmers should be permitted to haul milk co-operatively through co-operative associations for themselves and neighbours".

And then editorially, they go on to say:

"That such permission be granted without regard to existing facilities".

There was a very special reason for putting in that clause, "without regard to existing facilities". If the existing private facilities were to be the ordinary set-up by which the Board would judge the co-operatives, no co-operative group would be able to get a start at all.

"The government of this provice --"

(TAKE "M" FOLLOWS)

And that is why I draw attenti n at this moment,

> " The government of this province, and the government of Canada, have both made it abundantly clear that they favor the establishment and encouragement of cooperative organizations through which farmers can exercise wider control of their own business, keep more of the cash return for themselves, and effect savings for the consumers."

That was stated by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) earlier this afternoon when he expressed complete sympathy for the cooperative movement. But it is doubtful that the cooperative movement, Mr. Speaker, can go very far on sympathy along. It certainly needs a little more than that.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD:

> "How, in the face of the official opinion of government, the express recommendations of the Royal Commission and the growing weight of farmer opinion in favor of self-governing farmer cooperatives, The Milk Control Board could come to the decision it did last week is something that requires a lot of explanation.
>
> Through whatever channels may be open to them, the Pickering farmers should carry their fight for the recognition of their rights to join and use the cooperative of their choice, And they should have behind them the whole support and influence of

every section of organized agriculture".

I should think, Mr. Speaker, they ought to have behind them all the hon. members on the government side and all other hon. members in this House and I want to say that so far as I am concerned and so far as I can represent organized labor, they will have the support of organized labor in this fight for right.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: Earlier this afternoon when the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Isley) was speaking, the attention of the House was drawn by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and other hon. Ministers, I assume, to the fact that an advisory committee of the Milk Control Board was constituted with five representatives of the distributors, five representatives of the transporters, that is independent transporters, and five producers. I think we ought to set the record right because it was intimated to this House, and I believe quite sincerely by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that this advisory committee has recommended, so far as the milk producers' representatives on that committee, are concerned, by four to one in favor of the decision which the Milk Control Board finally made. However, that is only half the story because I have here -- I might say in passing that that is the same Board as on previous occasions disregarded the advice of the advisory committee when they see fit, but on this occasion they saw fit to accpet the advice of the advisory committee, notwithstanding the fact that on January 4, 1951, the annual meeting of the Whole Milk Producers League, which

represents the milk producers of this province in the number of several thousand, about ten thousand to be exact, passed this resolution:

> " We, the whole milk producers of Ontario, fully endorse the idea of cooperative trucking of milk and instruct our directors to give full support--and if necessary legal assistance---to any group of farmers trying to establish a new or expand an existing cooperative.
>
> Further, we instruct, the directors to take all necessary steps to organize and coordinate cooperative trucking."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: Now, that was the instruction, and if four representatives of producers, purporting to represent the views of the producers, made such a silly decision in the face of this advice of their own organization, their own recognized organization, surely it was not necessary for The Milk Control Board to accept it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: That does not represent the wishes of the milk producers themselves and it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that they went out of their way to accept a recommendation or advice. I find here in the Ontario Gazette at page 263, regulations made by the Board, that is the Milk Control Board under the Milk Control Act and regulation 38 (a) (1) says this:

"The licence of a transporter is issued upon the condition that the transporter shall not --

"(a) Change the route described in the application for the license,

"(b) Transport milk of a producer not named in the application for the license, or

"(c) Transport milk of a producer to a distributing plant not specified for the producer in the application for the license."

Well, if the regulation change stopped there it would not be quite so bad, but here is subsection 2 of 38 (a):

" Where a transporter desires a change in respect of a route, producer, or distributing plant, mentioned in sub-regulation 1, he may apply to the Board for the cancellation of his existing licence and the issue of a new licence reflecting the change set forth in his new application."

Now, that, Mr. Speaker, is dated the 30th of January, 1951, which was at precisely the same time apparently that this decision was being made in regard to the Pickering Cooperative Trucking Company. It was approved on the 25th day of January, 1951, by the Cabinet or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Now, this takes on sinister proportions. I see that that regulation was published in the Gazette and the decision of the Milk Control Board, made on the advice of the Committee. This resolution surely was known to the Milk Control Board because this resolution was passed on the 4th day of January and the decision was made somewhere in the

neighborhood of the 1st of February. It appears to me, Mr. Speaker, that the Milk Control Board is trying to exercise undue control and to restrict the establishing and the functioning of a cooperative of the farmers in conducting their own business. It is completely at variance with the recommendations of the Commission; it is completely at variance with the sympathy that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has expressed here in the House; it is even completely at variance with the official position of both the provincial and federal members of Parliament and I should think that in accordance with the very proper request made by the editor of the Rural Cooperator, that this government should lend itself immediately to taking what steps may be necessary to have a rehearing of this case and to bring the decision in line with the expressed intention and express wishes and sympathies of the government itself, and in line with the needs of these farmers if they are to carry on.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is now six of the clock.

MR. SPEAKER: It being six of the clock, I do not leave the chair.

It being six of the clock, the House took recess.

(TAKE AA FOLLOWS)

Toronto, Ontario,
March 1st, 1951,
8.00 o'clock p.m.

- - -

The House resumed.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I find that this afternoon I omitted to table answers to a large number of questions that I do not want to be in default for. May I crave your indulgence; I have just handed to the Clerk of the House now answers to questions 56, 114, 11, 41, 164, 93, 163, 161, 50, 121, 140, 119, 117 and 179.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. C.H. MILLARD (York West): Mr. Speaker, before resuming my remarks in the debate on the question of agriculture, I should like to point out that I have always considered at least that the debate was designed especially for hon. members of the House and hon. Minister of the government to discuss the question of the policies in particular that were following, or failing to follow a course for the welfare of the people of this province. In view of some recent experiences that I myself have had in regard to certain matters affecting the welfare of the farmers of this province, I felt it incumbent upon me, not because there is a great deal of farming in the riding of York West, although there is some, but I felt it was incumbent upon me because the welfare of all of us is undoubtedly bound up with the welfare of the farmers and the workers of this province.

SOME hon. MEMB ERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: The thing that I mentioned earlier, I think, is shown very clearly in this question of the protection

of the farmers' income, in the inadequacy of the farm organization. I consider that the farmers have done a very fine job of organizing, I believe that the Federation, by and large, covers pretty much the farmers of this province and that they have a splendid organization in their Federation, but the functioning part of that Federation, namely the commodity group organizations that are charged largely with the selling of the farmer's labor, through his produce, are certainly not functioning. I believe that the government is remiss in its attitude to agriculture, Certainly we had a right to expect in the Speech from the Throne some indication that the pleas that are being made by organized agriculture would have received the ear and therefore the action of this government.

I am referring particularly to such groups as the Hog Producers Association. Now, I have not pretended to go into their technical problems, but it is clear at a glance that there is something the matter with that organization. It represents, I thin, by and large, the hog producers of this province, a very important section of the industry, and yet their means of supporting their own organization and thereby making it effective has been seriously uneermined by reason of the fact that, as I understand it from their complaint to me the amount of money going to the support of their organization is based on a range of rates under the regulations of anything up to 5¢ per hog, but the amount that the farmers pay in this commodity group to operate their affairs must have the approval of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). It is my information that notwithstanding a number of requests that have been made through the Federation and directly by the Association to the hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy), he has so far

declined---I do not want to use the word "refused" though I think that would be quite appropriate --- but so far declined to grant the requested increase of 2¢ to the 5¢ that is allowed under the regulations, and the organization is obviously being starved for the necessary finance to put in field workers and to do the job necessary to really consolidate their organization and make it effective in having a voice against the organized processors and their agents.

The same applies to the Canned Crop Growers Association. I frankly think that government members and particularly those who represent farming constituences and are farmers themselves ought to be as aware of the situation, as I am. It is now open knowledge, discussed at their annual meeting and through their representations to the Federation and through the Federation representations to the government, that the present system of organization is totally inadequate to cope with the organized processors of their goods--that is, the canners. There is no stability. There is one section of Ontario at the moment where this year the canners will have to find 74% new growers for the tomato crop if they are going to have their cannery operating, and have the necessary tomatoes to can when the season arrives.

The fact is that last year, notwithstanding an over-all agreement in the province under this commodity group, these farmers found, that in fact they had a minimum price that was too low; they were required to produce a maximum quality article and the treatment they received by way of payments from certain canners was such that they are completely disgusted, and so they have decided to try other commodities to produce this year. This organization lacks both the finance, because the rates charged on a ton of tomatoes or a tone of peas or corn

or whatever it might be that they are producing for the canner group, is altogether too small, and their organization is restricted in its operation because they cannot put field representatives in the field and they have no real control over their agreements with the canners.

This brings to mind a very serious situation, because at the present time if a farmer produces a surplus, he is bound to be penalized either this year or next year--definitely bound to be penalized, under the situation. And surpluses are being used as a matter of bargaining, and I want to say, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of this House, that if any of these hon. members would take into account the serious international situation that is touched upon in the Throne Speech, they would realize that one of the most important contributions we in Canada can make at this time in the interests of peace, In the interest of solving the international situation, is to produce surpluses and particularly food surpluses at the present time and to make those suprluses available where they are needed most in other parts of the world.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: But I say that that cannot be done at the expense of the farmer, and it cannot be done just to improve the profit position of the processor, and at the present time and with the present machinery, that is precisely what is takingplace, and we are not going to be able to produce the surpluses that are required, we are not going to be able to protect the home market and the interests of the farmer, and if any surpluses are produced they are going to work to the detriment of the farmer, under the present system.

Surely if this government is interested in the international situation, as its own Speech denoted,they have

got to take into consideration the pleas of these commodity groups and the Federation of Agriculture in regard to these matters. These farmers have got to be given the opportunity---even encouraged--to strengthen their organizations and to bring about some order. They must be able to proceed with assurance to produce the necessary surpluses that are required here and abroad.

I find that under the Farm Marketing Act and under the Farm Marketing Board in the Province of Ontario the local boards have very little real authority. They have very little real authority when it comes to policing their agreements, and they have still less authority when it comes to actually making a collective agreement with the processors.

MR. G.W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, might I just ask a question, please?

Now we are talking about farm products and the Marketing Act; under the agreement that we have, the Farm Products Marketing Act, of negotiating prices with sugar beet producers, there are three producers, three processors, one referee. Now, you could not get anything fairer than that, could you?

The same applies to tobacco. We have one farmer and one appraiser representing the leaf buying companies that go out and price this product. Could there be anything fairer than that? I do not think there could be anything fairer.

AN hon. MEMBER: You are making a speech.

MR. MILLARD: Is that your question?

MR. PARRY: Well, if I can mention anything further in other groups, but I thought the same applied to anything we market. I cannot discuss the Milk Act with you, because I do not know anything about it.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): The hon. member (Mr. Millard) is talking about tomatoes.

MR. PARRY: But I do know something about the other Farm Products Marketing Act -- bean, corn, those include three processors and three growers.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Grey South): What is the question?

MR. MILLARD: I assume the hon. member's (Mr. Parry) question is, do I think that what he has suggested is a fair setup, or do I know of anything fairer than that. Well, let metell you how that operates in the case of the Canned Crop Growers Association representing 20,000 growers in the Province of Ontario, which is a pretty strong and healthy organization in point of numbers. Each year they have to make a new agreement as to the minimum price of tomatoes, and if they fail to agree with the amount set by a Board that you have described, where there are representatives of the growers and representatives of the canners, then they must refer the matter, under the Act and under the Board, to arbitration. Well, these Canned Crop Growers last year did precisely that. The arbitrator was picked by the government through the Board and sat on the question, heard the representations made by the officers of the Association and by the Canned Crop Growers, and the most amazing result stemmed from that arbitration. Everything else in Canada, all the costs of manufacture, are going up, everything is going up, prices going up, profits going up--

AN hon.MEMBER: Wages.

MR. MILLARD: --but,if you please, the Judge in this case found that the price to the farmer or the grower of tomatoes ought to go down and accordingly reduced the price $3 per ton.

(Take BB Follows)

Now, that is partly the reason that created the situation and I say that there is no judge that I know of, no matter how fair he wants to be, that is in a position to hear the case from the farmer and from the processor and then make that kind of decision in the light of the facts that are everywhere apparent today. And yet the farmers, because of the restricted type of bargaining that they have to go through, were the sufferers in this case. That is not a fair situation. The consumer did not benefit, he did not benefit in any way, in fact, he is paying more for his tomatoes. The processor is making more money and the farmer is getting less for his work and, therefore, has less purchasing power to buy the things he ought to be buying if he wants to have a decent standard of life.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. C. E. JANES (Lambton East): Did wages not go up?

MR. JOLLIFFE: What has that got to do with it? The point under discussion is that tomatoes increased in price.

MR. MILLARD: Wages have gone up and I want to see the farmers' income go up too.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: When you ask whether wages went up, look at the profits of the Massey-Harris company and some of those packing companies, that is where the money went and certainly not to the farmers' income.

MR. JANES: Do they make tomatoes?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MILLARD: Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to deal with another matter that seems to be a subject that is taboo. In this Session of the Legislature, I want to deal very briefly and only in regard to two particular cases. I want to deal with the question of the development of adequate teacher training facilities, and therefore, an adequate supply of qualified teachers in our province. I have, as some hon. members may know, been giving some attention to this question of education over the last couple of Sessions and I was rather thunderstruck by the easy optimism, the sort of self-righteousness that surrounded the short paragraph on education in the Speech from the Throne. As pointed out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) in his very fine contribution in this House in the opening days of this debate, the paragraph as I recall starts out with, "In education things are good and getting better". Just like that. Then, it finishes up with sort of a proud boast that we have got everyone in the rest of the world beat on the question of education.

MR. SALSBERG: The world.

MR. MILLARD: Yes, the world. Look at the universe and we are ahead.

MR. PORTER: That is not what the Speech from the Throne says.

MR. MILLARD: I will read what you said, if you have forgotten what you wrote. It says it is unexcelled.

MR. PORTER: That does not say it is better than anybody else - that is what you said it was. You are wrong.

MR. MILLARD: I guess I will have to go to Law College.

MR. PORTER: You will just have to be able to read English, that is all. It is very simple.

MR. MILLARD: I wanted to point out, Mr. Speaker, that whether we like the report or any part of the report or not, of the Royal Commission, it cost the people of this province a lot of money and there are certainly some sections of that report on which a lot of study and a lot of research went into it. In Chapter 11 it deals with the question of the teaching staff of publicly-supported schools of Ontario; it has some pretty important things to say regarding the supply of qualified teachers, and I am reminded that what the hon. member for York East (Miss Macphail) said the other day that this question of training teachers at Normal Schools is a very old question dating back to the Ryerson Normal School or training school one hundred years ago in this province. I was not at all surprised to read in the very opening words of this particular chapter that the history of publicly-supported education in Upper Canada, that is, Ontario, shows that it always has been difficult to secure an adequate supply of qualified teachers for elementary schools. Well now, you would think by the Throne Speech that that difficulty had finally been overcome and that now we were all set, the future was rosy in regard to that matter, but the fact remains that at page 728, section 69, this is the quote in the report:

"The supply of teachers for elementary schools has not improved despite the measures undertaken, including a lowering of entrance qualifications and special normal school summer sessions".

Now I think, Mr. Speaker, that it is misleading; it is trying to get the people of this province to feel that everything is well when it is not well, to make a statement of that kind in the Speech from the Throne. I think it is unwarranted boasting, that it is a misplaced sense of security and confidence when we in this democratic province try to make the people believe that everything is well regarding our education, it is unexcelled anywhere and it is good and getting better.

MR. PORTER: That is perfectly true. The hon. member (Mr. Millard) has not suggested anything to the effect that in any other place it is any better.

MR. MILLARD: Well, I would suggest that the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) should take time at some time when he can spare it from his dual positions, if he would just go over to Britain and find out what the result of their research was and what is the result of the new educational system that they have put into effect regarding their teaching groups under their teachers' unions, the conditions, the qualifications, the curriculum set up over in Britain under a Labour government; I invite you to go over and make an investigation, see for yourself, you have been over there before.

MR. PORTER: Perhaps the hon. member can give us a few details and some figures?

MR. MILLARD: That is not my position, to give details to this government.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member (Mr. Millard) made a statement to the effect that it is not unexcelled any other place in the world.

MR. JOLLIFFE: You are out of order.

MR. PORTER: You have said nothing whatever to prove that - give us some details.

MR. MILLARD: I think the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) had resolved before supper that he was going to stick to that seat through this.

MR. PORTER: You make it so hard when you get away with these loose statements.

MR. MILLARD: And I want to say in regard to that matter that there is another question of our schools--

MR. PORTER: You are not answering that question?

MR. MILLARD: In regard to the supply of teachers. Well, I am not a research bureau and I am not here to give the government facts regarding those details.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I would like you to rule whether it is proper for an hon. Minister who makes more unsupported statements in this House than anyone else to interrupt persistently.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JANES: You admit his statement is out of order, do you?

MR. MILLARD: I should like to refer also to the question of the normal school to which the hon. member for East York (Miss Macphail) made reference. The fact is that even with very inadequate equipment and accommodation, these teachers are being taught today many useful subjects and supplied with much useful practical information to go out and equip them with the techniques of education and, Mr. Speaker, I contend in this House that the most important technicians in this country anywhere are the school teachers; they are the people that need to be technically qualified to go out and handle one of the most important resources, namely, the training and teaching of our children. The fact remains that notwithstanding the very fine curriculum in the normal schools and the very fine effort that is being made under adverse conditions to supply our teaching staff wit' the necessary technical equipment to go out and do a job, when they get out they find the same lack of equipment, the same lack of support, particularly in the unorganized school sections. I mean, those sections where they have smaller schools rather than the consolidated school sections. Now, it is the policy of this government, I understand, it has been stated that the government definitely is in favour of the larger school unit and, therefore, the consolidated school section, but I contend here this evening that the government is not doing much about it and that there are very serious omissions in the legislation and very serious omissions on the part of the department officials.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) knows, if he has been kept informed by his senior officials, that in Blandford Township in Wentworth County there was a contest regarding the question of setting up the consolidated school section in the township. I do not want to say anything against the inspector, because the inspector did, I am informed, quite cautiously it is true, but he did indicate that definitely it was the department's policy or the government's policy to set up this section. However, the fact remains that the obstacles in the way stopped that development and here again we find this old benighted idea that only people that are permitted to vote on a money Bill can be permitted to vote on the question of consolidating the school section. Now, Mr. Speaker, I content that the hon. Minister in charge of this Department (Mr. Porter) and the department itself, have an obligation. Here you have a group of local residents who want to carry out the policy, who want to improve their educational system within their township, but they receive no support whatsoever from the government, they do not lift a finger, and yet the people of this province, through the department, are, in this case, paying 45 per cent. of the cost and the net result is you have some of the schools half-filled, some of them one and two-room schools three-quarters filled, and out in the vicinity of the airport in this particular township you have schools that are bursting at the seams and have to be added to or annexed.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that instead of taking the easy attitude that we take in the Speech from the Throne,

this government definitely had an obligation to do something about bringing in legislation so that the parents of these children who are in fact ratepayers and who are most directly interested in this question of education for future citizens of this country, that these people who are paying taxes through the grants that we are supplying from the provincial Treasury, out to have a right to participate in the establishment of the government's own policy and consolidate the school sections.

Now in the township where this has taken place, the experience has been good and this department and the government has an obligation, a duty, to make this experience known and to stop these wild tales that the transportation system breaks down, the taxes will be trebled and all those things that the reactionary elements can conjure up to try and frighten people away from the development of these larger school sections. There are likely thousands of these townships in the province of Ontario where they have no opportunity for home economics, manual training or training studies in agriculture, they do not have recreational facilities, they do not have assembly halls in the area because every one of the schools is too small to do any of those things in.

Now, those are things that should receive the attention of this government but when you talk about them even in this House, the government sits quite stoney; they are not concerned about these matters but they stick out their chests and they go out boasting, "Unexcelled in the world, it is good and getting better".

MR. PORTER: That is right.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: And nothing you have said changes it a whit, not a whit.

MR. MILLARD: Well, Mr. Speaker, I would like, if I may be pardoned, to paraphrase the words of a great statesman, a great man.

MR. SALSBERG: You are too good to be true.

MR. MILLARD: I was going to --

MR. SALSBERG: I meant the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) of course.

MR. PORTER: Thank you.

MR. MILLARD: I was going to say before I was interrupted, if I may be pardoned for paraphrasing the statement made by one of the great Conservatives of the world, I believe it was Mr. Churchill, "Never have so many done so much boasting about so little".

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: Well, it only cost us $50. million. That is a lot.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, that remark by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) now brings this to my attention, that this government seems to think that as long as they are shovelling out the people's money, we are getting value for it, which is not altogether true, it is not necessarily true.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: Just shovelling out the money, but where do you get it from in the first place to shovel it out? You take it out of the people before you give it back to them. What we want is value for the money.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to turn my attention for a moment around to another important matter regarding labour. If we had not discussed labour matters in the Workmen's Compensation Bill and this question of accident prevention, I would like to have discussed it here in this Speech from the Throne debate, but I am going to content myself with one other feature, and I think it is a feature that no hon. member of this House nor the government itself can afford to ignore. During the last few months we have had growing unemployment in this province and many have referred to it as seasonal unemployment. Well, Mr. Speaker, that is not altogether true; the fact remains that the problem, while not as great as one year ago, and while the opportunity for employment may develop with the coming of better weather, the fact remains that we have a large pool of unemployed workers in the Province of Ontario. The possibility is that there are 80,000 or 90,000 in the Province of Ontario. Now that is a large number of people that have no sense of security, no place of employment, and they do not know where their next job is going to be because in this case these people are in most cases the unskilled, untrained workers.

(TAKE "CC" FOLLOWS)

But, at the same time, as these people are unemployed, we have --

MR. LEGER: Has the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) ever thought of sending any of those men up North to work in the bush.

MR. MILLARD: Some of them would not be much better in the bush than they would be in any other place, with their lack of training. You have to have good health. The fact is that most of the people who are unemployed today are the people who are not in a good physical condition and they do not have the skill and have not had the experience that a bush worker of the kind you describe would require.

MR. SALSBERG: Hundreds of them are on the bread-line.

MR. MILLARD: The point that I want to make is that this government, prior to this Session, advertised in the paper that they were going to seek the importation of skilled labor. I think the number, something like 75,000, has been mentioned on numerous occasions. Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest to the government that that kind of a statement is a terrible indictment against our lack of a training system in this country, that we have easily 80,000 unemployed, but we go to poaching on some other country which has trained these people and they are now skilled workers. I want to ask this government, don't you suppose that these other countries, particularly those which are associated with us in the Atlantic Pact, want their skilled employees, too? But, no; this government, rather than undertake a proper training system, would rather poach on somebody else and bring them in here.

That brings up the question, not only of training

but of housing accommodation. I know it has been mentioned in the public prints of this country that labor is opposed to the importation of labor from abroad. We are not opposed to the importation of labor. We want to see this country developed; we want to see our industry expanded. But, e do not want to bring our fellow workers to this country when they cannot find a decent place in which to live, when we cannot find employment for the people we have already got and when we are not going to proceed with a training scheme ourselves in this country. I want to give the hon. members of this House the benefit of a recent experience, where a great English corporation decided to locate in Canada and they purchased a large manufacturing concern, one which is well known, I am sure, to all the hon. members of this House. Finally, after the necessary financial arrangements and legal arrangements had taken place, they sent over their personnel director in order to get personnel policies established in their Canadian branches, the same as in their parent corporation on over in Great Britain. I was told by the Canadian personnel director of the company, whom I have known for many years, that the personnel director from Great Britain was simply schocked and amazed when he asked the question: "What kind of training scheme have you here?", and the answer was: "None at all." "None at all." So, we have been delinquent in our educational system, we have been remise in not adopting much of the report of 1910, the Seath Report, we have failed to get a proper training system under way with the co-operation of the employers in this country and now we propose in our extremity to poach on other people and get them in here in that way. I suggest

very strongly to the government that they have an obligation they cannot very well duck out from under in regard to this particularly important matter.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to turn to the Speech from the Throne, itself. I have a copy here and I have gone over it very carefully on a number of occasions. I want to suggest to the government particularly that it is a very empty document, indeed. It, as I said a few moments ago, oozes with a sort of easy optimism, with selfrighteousness, with a boasting attitude which is not warranted by the conditions in which we find ourselves today.

I was amazed, Mr. Speaker, at the sort of passing reference which was made to the question of the liquor business in this province. It is, as all hon. members know, and as I am sure the public knows full well, one of the most important businesses which we are carrying on; important not alone from the standpoint of the revenue produced but because of its effects on this province. Yet, look as I would in the Speech from the Throne, I was only able to find, I think it was, 68 words altogether. Of what did they consist? A pronouncement of policy? Did they consist of proposals for changes in legislation? Did they promise in any way to try and better the situation in regard to this business? No; they consisted of a repetition of a newspaper report which had been made several days or weeks prior to the opening of this Session. That is all; just the fact that we were going to have or had decided to set up a Rehabilitation Centre for Alcoholics. I would like to read into the record, so it is part of this particular record, what it says. Here is all it says:

" Arising out of research work conducted in the use of alcohol, clinical and research branches have been set up under the directiin of two of our Ontario Universities, Toronto and Queens."

Thirty words:

" A rehabilitation centre for alcoholics has been established by the Department of Reform Institutions, which will deal with 700 patients per year. This work will be integrated with the valuable work being done by the Alcoholism Research Foundation."

Period! End! That is all that is said about this important business. That is all that is said about the question. Now, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) knew quite obviously from the questions that I have been asking on the Order Paper that I was interested in knowing more about the conduct of the work in this Department.

MR. FROST: I never even read it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Shame.

MR. MILLARD: I am sorry about that, because I thought we had discovered a technique that worked, that if you ask enough questions and you put in a Private Member's Bill, then you could prod the government into doing something on this question. I want to point out to the individual members of this House that is all that is said in the Speech from the Throne; no indication of any legislation at all, but when the questions start pouring in and when the private member's Bill comes in, then all of a sudden we are told that we are going to get legislation. Then it calls for a statement lasting an hour

by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I have it here on the desk. It was made to try to describe the policy regarding this matter.

MR. FROST: We have been in session here, today, four weeks. If the opposition is so interested in this, this is the first speech from the group of the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) which has contained any references, in that four weeks, to the liquor question.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, if I might suggest it very respectfully to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost),that is hardly a defence for the lack of concern of the government.

MR. FROST: How about your lack of concern?

MR. MILLARD: Then, when the leader of the government (Mr. Frost) made his speech in his contribution to the debate, there was not a word from him, either. Then he comes along, as an afterthought, and says:" We ought to tell you people of the province what we think about this situation." So we get an hour's treat, a very fine speech by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) regarding this question.

MR. PORTER: Did you agree with it?

MR. MILLARD: If the hon. Atttorney General (Mr. Porter) will just content himself he will find out whether I agree with it or not in a few minutes.

Some two years ago the group known as the official opposition here honored me with the appointment of looking into this particular matter, particularly for this group. I want to say that I have always had a personal interest in this matter. I believe that my position on this question can be taken as temperate and moderate. I am not a prohibitionist,

although I am a total abstainer. But I believe it is a business which is with us and has to be taken care of. It should be taken care of so far as possible in the interests of all the people of this province. So, I was keenly interested in the Throne Speech debate two years ago. I was keenly interested, particularly in the contribution made by the hon. member from Durham (Mr. Foote). I would like to remind the hon. members of this House of some of the things the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Foote) said at that time. I felt that it was a reasonable approach to this question. I felt, as a matter of fact and so advised my colleagues in the House, that after the very definite statement he made we ought to leave the matter in the hands of the hon. members opposite, and in the hands of the government to see what they would do about this question.

I would just like to refresh the memory of the hon. members by quoting what the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Foote) said in March 17, 1949, at pages 976 and 977, Hansard, of that year, Mr. Foote said:

> "I won't be much longer. Nearly everyone across the way has said something about the liquor question, and I have read in the Temperance Advocate that the three ministers of this House are expected to speak. This desk has been compared to a pulpit where our voices will be heard throughout the country. Well, the hon. Speaker (Mr. Davies) is ruled out from expressinf his opinion, but I have no hesitation in expressing mine.

"However, I remember this, that I am not sent here to produce the kind of legislation which would suit me alone."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: That is a proper quotation. You do not mind being reminded about this?

MR. FROST: No.

MR. PORTER: The best thing we have heard yet.

MR. MILLARD:

"Now, it does not take me long to make up my mind what I would be satisfied with, but have I any right to bring that legislation before the House?

This is my idea of the liquor question today. If I had my way, I would abolish all sources of outlet for liquor, beer, wine, or spirits except through the brewery warehouse and the government liquor store. I do not think that would be a narrow prohibitionist way of doing things."

MR. FOOTE: I hold the same opinion today.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: Do not clap too soon.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) had his way.

MR. MILLARD: The Hansard report records that some of the hon. members said "Hear, hear" in agreement.

MR. FROST: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: I was one of those members. I agreed.

Then, Mr. Foote said:

> "However, that is my own opinion, and it is something I want to give more thought. I realize that for a private member to bring in a Bill like that would mean that, although it is not a money Bill, it is a Bill which would deprive the government of a certain source of revenue".

MR. FOOTE: No doubt about that.

MR. MILLARD:

> "I want to give it more thought, and if I am convinced that would be the best thing to do .. " --

MR. FOOTE: In my opinion.

MR. MILLARD:

> " -- I would have no hesitation in bringing in such a Bill."

MR. FOOTE: That is right.

MR. MILLARD: Well, we are still looking for the Bill.

> "Moreover, I am permitted, and I am in a position to say for the benefit of the temperance advocates, that I would be seconded in this Bill by the hon. member for Dufferin-Sincoe (Mr. Downer)."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD:

> "In conclusion -- "

MR. SALSBERG: Is that right. No answer!

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. MACLEOD: Stand up and be counted.

MR. MILLARD:

"In conclusion, I just want to say this, firmly and kindly, that I have appreciated the courtesy which we have received in this House as new members but will you, please, leave the back-benchers here to make up their own minds? They are not lacking in intelligence or determination, and when we have something to say, let us say it on our 'hook' and not at the urging or the prompting of the CCF, with whom, although I like them personally, I have no desire to be associated politically."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

TAKE "DD" FOLLOWS)

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that in the programme suggested by the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) he was almost associating himself with the CCF.

AN hon. MEMBER: No, no.

MR. MILLARD: That is in line with the programme of the CCF which favours public ownership.

MR. PORTER: Of all the Bills brought in, there was never such a Bill.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, this speech -- this declaration of independence -- and if there ever was a declaration of independence, that was it -- I remember very well the day the hon. member made this speech, everybody else on that side of the House walked out, and left him sitting all alone.

MR. FROST: I do not want to walk out on anybody. I commend him for making that speech, and I think it showed a spirit of independence which I appreciate myself, and I may say that many of his views I hold myself.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: Well, Mr. Speaker, this declaration of independenne encouraged me to believe that at least we had a man who had the courage of his convictions, and that he would be able to impress the government with the need of going along with the views that he held. So I counselled my colleagues to be very cautious not to interfere in any way, and I believe that, by and large, we followed t hat counsel in regard to the hon. member.

MR. FOOTE: You have a wonderful control of that group.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MILLARD: The hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) ought to know what control is. You have really been under control since that time. Do not make any mistake about that.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that not only being encouraged and having these views myself, -- and I am quite sure the people of this province, be they moderates or strong temperance advocates, or otherwise, welcomed the appointment by the government of the hon. Member (Mr. Foote) as Vice-Chairman of the Liquor Control Board. That was a welcome announcement, I believe the people of this province had confidence in the hon. member (Mr. Foote).

MR. PORTER: And still have.

MR. MILLARD: Then it was not very long until we heard rumors in the press that this was a serious problem, and would take years of research --

MR. FOOTE: It has taken two thousand years or more.

MR. MILLARD: I want to say this in all kindness to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (mr. Foote), that I was keenly disappointed when I read the Speech from the Throne and anticipated so much, to find that all we got was the 68 words I have quoted here tonight, and no promise of anything, except the stepping-up of the rehabilitation programme for alcoholics.

MR. FOOTE: We have done more in two years than any other party has done in a lifetime, -- and you know it.

AN hon. MEMBER: And more liquor, too.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, I say that statement is open to debate, and I would also say that it is quite in form with the boasting attitude of this government, which can do so little and boast so much.

MR. FOOTE: Stick to the fact. Do you expect us to sit here and be belaboured?

MR. MILLARD: If you have no guilty conscience, you can listen to what I have to say.

MR. FOOTE: We have before.

MR. MILLARD: I want t o say Mr. Speaker, that I went over the speech of the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote), and I personally was extremely gratified when he decided to enter the debate and tell us something about this important Department, and what it was doing in the name of the people of the province of Ontario, in this rather -- shall I say -- questionable business, as far as value is concerned --

MR. FOOTE: And which you are in, as much as anyone.

MR. MILLARD: What was that?

MR. FOOTE: You are in the liquor business, as much as anybody in this House.

MR. MILLARD: To what is the hon. member referring, the licence in the new steel worker's hall?

MR. FOOTE: Do you want the government to handle it? Or do you want it handled by private enterprise?

MR. MILLARD: I certainly do not want it handled now by private enterprise, after seeing some of the examples of private enterprise --

MR. FOOTE: Yet, you blame us for being in it.

MR. MILLARD: We did not put you in it. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, in all kindness to the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) that I expected very much from his speech, but I find in analyzing his speech, that he did not deal with the problem at all.

MR. FOOTE: Did you read it?

MR. MILLARD: I not only read it, but I think you will agree with me in a moment or two that I did read it. I read it very carefully. When you start to boil it down, it has no substance. There is nothing there.

MR. FOOTE: That is not what the temperance people said.

MR. MILLARD: They certainly brought the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to his feet in a hurry, after you finished. The people certainly could not have been satisfied with your statement on the matter.

I say that the problem is not from that end of the business, and that was emphasized by the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote).

There are two groups of people in our Province concerning whom there is no great problem with regard to drinking. One is the abstainer. There is not a very great problem there as far as Ontario is concerned. Then, there is not a very great problem in connection with the chronic alcoholics. They are beyond the stage, and, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) says, are cases for medical treatment. They do not constitute a problem such as getting behind the wheels of a car, and, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) says, committing murder on the highways when drunk. They are not the men who are sex maniacs, but they are the men who get dead drunk, and they present no problem at all.

The great burden of the problem was missed altogether in the speech of the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote), as all of his speech only said, "Do not look at the applications which are made, because most of they are turned down," but, of course, he did not say much about

the increasing number of applications which are being granted all the time, and a few other applications about which there is some question, in my mind, at least.

I was amazed to find in the speech by the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) such a situation, because I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, there is a man in this House who is more habitually motivated with good intentions, than the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Foote).

But I believe that he is open to criticism in his failure to cope with the problem as it presents itself here in this province.

MR. FOOTE: You cannot cure it in two years. If you can, we had better give you the job.

MR. R. THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): We will be over there very shortly.

MR. FROST: What do you suggest? Give us your policy? It has taken you an hour to wind up and say nothing. Let us hear what you have to say about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Just relax.

Hon. WILLIAM GRIESINGER (Minister of Planning and Development): Bring in your own Liquor Licence Act.

MR. MILLARD: One other thing which amazed me most about the speech of the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) was this -- and I want to quote:

> "Some of these people who question the value of what has been done in this short time -- two years -- let me say that in my travels in Great Britain, in Europe, and study of this question, I have not seen anything --"

and here come the hon. Minister of Education's (Mr. Porter) words again:

" - I have not seen anything faintly approaching what we have accomplished".

Well, Mr. Speaker, that statement puts me in mind of a story of a missionary and a tiger hunter who were going out to India. The missionary was returning on a furlough after twenty years of service in the Mission field, and the tiger hunter was going out after twenty years tiger hunting. Finally they got into a conversation, as travellers will, and the tiger hunter said to the missionary, "You know, I have been going to India for twenty years, and I have never seen a convert", and the missionary said, "I have been working there for twenty years and I have never seen a tiger yet".

MR. FOOTE: Are we supposed to laugh?

MR. MILLARD: My view is that the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) probably saw what he was looking for and nothing else, because for any man in this House to make the statement that what we are doing in Ontario -- that there is nothing faintly approaching it elsewhere -- is just aside from the facts of the situation.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. W. S. GEMMELL (Sudbury): Give us some facts.

MR. FROST: What is your policy, anyway?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Do not get excited.

MR. PORTER: We are not excited; he is excited.

MR. MILLARD: In the Toronto Daily Star, which is not too unfriendly to the government on occasion --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MILLARD: I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will agree with me, that as long as he has the Charitable Gifts Act as muzzle and chain, you are pretty safe.

MR. PORTER: Are you united on that now?

MR. MILLARD: Here is a dispatch headed "Britain has fewer drunks, and better home life".

This goes on to say:

> " Drunkenness is out of fashion in Britain, only 1,775 men were taken to prison in 1948 for having had a glass of beer too much, as against 37,033 in 1913".

MR. FOOTE: And they have more outlets than we have.

MR. MILLARD: They must have a better law enforcement.

Hon. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): They had the benefit of better education. That is the answer.

MR. MILLARD: I think this should be particularly interesting to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote), because it is in the Report of the British Commissioner of Prisons published December 13th last, and it shows that the weaker beer, the alcohol tax, better standards of homelife, and counter-attractions to the pubs have had a great effect on women, greater on women than on men.

There was a reduction from 37,000 in 1913 to 1,700 in 1948 --

MR. FOOTE: They are exporting a lot of it.

MR. MILLARD: Yes, and we are gullible enough to buy it.

In 1913, 15,116 women spent at least one night in British prisons for being drunk and incapable, while in

1948, the latest figures available, this number had dwindled to 446.

The number of men jailed for assault dropped from 7,000 to 1,147; for cruelty to children from 1,028 to 214.

MR. FOOTE: That must be the Socialist Government which brought t hat about.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) that our record does not stand up to that. Our record last year, according to question No. 16 on the Order paper shows, as reported by the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh), that the number of convictions in Ontario Courts was 32,911.

Now, Mr. Speaker, for any man to say to this House and put on Hansard that what we have been doing here is unsurpassed anywhere, and then to find that a country with ten times the population of Canada have only 1/16 of the number of convictions from drunkenness -- well, there is something wrong with that statement.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

AN hon. MEMBER: They cannot afford to get drunk, under a Socialist government.

MR. FOOTE: I was thinking there of remedial measures which have been taken, such as clinics, which have been undertaken in the United States, and which are being copied here. Also the work we are beginning in our prisons. There is nothing like it in the Old Country.

I would like to ask the hon. member (Mr. Millard) when he speaks of the good record in Britain -- which

I mentioned over the radio recently -- does he understand that they have a great many more outlets there per one thousand persons, and they have had hundreds of years of training and education in this problem, and they have not had the experience we have had with prohibition. These are great factors.

If you can look ahead a number of years, when we have had time to work this out, you will no doubt find it is improved here.

Also, you hav e to take into consideration the amount of money which is available, and being spent here, and the prosperity we have in comparison with the people of Britain, and also the fact that a great deal of the liquor which is manufactured in Britain to-day is being exported to the United States and Canada, and other countries. These factors you cannot overlook. We are dealing with the situation we find here to-day, and doing it honestly. I do not think it can solve the problem in a very short time, but we have made progress.

I must apologize for interrupting the hon. member (Mr. Millard) in his speech. I should not have done that, but I think these are facts which he should take into consideration.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to have that statement, but I cannot agree with that statement that in this country it will require long experience to become immunized against the effects of this business, because that apparently is what is suggested, that we should immunize ourselves in the next one hundred years.

MR. FOOTE: I am not suggesting any such thing.

MR. MILLARD: I cannot agree that solves the problem for many people at all. But I want to point out --

MR. FOOTE: What would solve it for these people?

MR. FROST: What is your solution?

MR. PORTER: What is your programme?

MR. MILLARD: I would like to deal, if I may, for a few moments, very seriously with the problem of what is happening to our people and our homes, and I can assure the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) that I have doubts about the homelife of this province, and certainly what we are doing now is not enhancing the homelife of this province.

I would like to read a few citations for the benefit --

MR. PORTER: What is your solution?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Oh, listen to the speech. Do not be so nervous.

MR. PORTER: Not nervous; just getting bored, that is all; bored. What is the solution?

SPEAKER: Order.

MR. PORTER: You have no suggestion?

MR. TEPLE: We will have.

MR. MILLARD: I would like to continue without too much interruptions.

MR. FOOTE: I am sorry.

MR. MILLARD: I am not referring to the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) of Reform Institutions, but to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter), who will have his innings in this debate if he wishes to take them. I u nderstand they could not find any more speakers on that side of the House to wind up the debate.

From the Report of the Registrar General for 1948, I find these figures:

The number of illegitimate live births in Ontario in 1922 was 1,579; in 1944, it was 3,764; in 1945, it jumped to 4,075; in 1946, to 4,165; in 1947 to 4,748, and in 1948 to 4,795.

I want to say to the hon. members of this House and this government, I wonder if they realize what kind of a problem that is creating in this province, with 5,000 who have no known parents, in many cases they will go to institutions, they will have to be adopted, for their wellbeing, and to have any home life at all, and I wonder what the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) was talking about when he spoke of "physchological factors" the other day, and when one of the contributing factors is alcoholism. It seems to me they are bound up together.

MR. FOOTE: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question? Has the hon. member (Mr. Millard) made any connection between these figures, the increase in the use of alcohol, and the increase in the bastardy rate? I mean that seriously? You say one is the result of the other. Is that a scientific fact? Have you anything to support it?

MR. MILLARE: No answer.

I would like to deal with one other factor in the same category, the number of divorces, the breaking up of the life in the home.

(TAKE EE FOLLOWS)

The average for Ontario from 1936 to 1940 was 723; from 1941 to 1945, 1358; and the average in 1944 was 1471, in 1945, 1,940 and in 1946, 2,639 divorces in this province. Now this thing begins to hit home.

AN hon. MEMBERS:, You stay in at nights, then.

SOME Hon.MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MILLARD: I suppose the hon. member is speaking for the government.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: I would like to try to answer the question of the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote). I am not going to suggest that all these births out of wedlock, all these divorces, all these convictions for drunkenness---32,701 in 1949 and 32,911 in 1950---I am not going to suggest for a moment that those are all, or even in the majority of cases, directly attributable to the liquor business.

MR. FOOTE: Then I misunderstood you.

MR. MILLARD: But I am going to say, and I think I am safe in saying that it is the consensus of opinion of social workers and of a great many other workers in church life that in a great many cases in the break-up of our homes, liquor is a contributing factor.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

AN hon. MEMBERS: Do you know how much of it?

MR. FOOTE: Unsatisfactory home conditions is the thing that underlies the urge to drink, that is what I was getting at in my speech.

MR. MILLARD: I just tried to read the report from England to to show the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote)

that where they have been able to improve their home conditions, where they have been able to give alternative recreational outlets and where they have organized to cut down the consumption by the reduction of hours to 10.30 o'clock in the evening and also by the broken day and therefore a limited number of hours any time of day at all, a limitation to 10.30 at night except in a few cases, in London where it goes to 11 o'clock, and those are the conditions prevailing in Great Britian today.

MR. FOOTE: If the hon. member if going to be fair, he will deal with this subject thoroughly and not just in passing. What increase have you in the divorce rate in the British Isles as compared with Canada? Have you studied that over the last few years?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. L. EASTON (Wentworth): Do you want to know the truth?

MR. FOOTE: I know the truth, but I want the situation presented fairly, without blaming the government.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) is altogether too sensitive. I am trying to point out that this business is being conducted by the people through this government and through hon. members of this Legislature, and I am trying to examine into it and see what it is doing to the people of this province.

MR. FOOTE: I am not sensitive, but I know what he is trying and he is not going to get away with it in this House as long as we have the opportunity to ask questions.

MR. MILLARD: I am not going to spend all the time in my sppech digging up facts you can get through your research department, if it is any good.

MR. FROST: You have not given us any facts yet.

MR. MILLARD: Why not put them before the House, then?

MR. FOOTE: Because I wasn't dealing with the subject, you were.

MR. MILLARD: I am quite sure you were not dealing with the subject.

MR. FOOTE: You are only picking out ones that suit you. Too bad you cannot get away with it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I would just like to ask the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) if his speech the other day received the hearing that he is giving the hon. member for West York (Mr. Millard).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, Hear.

MR. FOOTE: Well, I tried to deal with the subject and give the facts. As far as the question of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) is concerned, I would say no, I must apologize for---

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is an honest answer.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FOOTE: -- any interruptions I have made, but at the same time we are trying to deal with a big problem and I feel we are entitled to some support from this House. The hon. member (Mr. Millard) who is speaking knows very well that in the constructive legislation that he brought before this House that I started out in my speech--and if he will continue with it I say that he

will lead in it that what he has said about his Bill I consider to be very reasonable and right, and that I agree with it. Also when I have spoken about this subject throughout the country, I have never boasted of what the government is doing, I have said that this is not something that belongs to us along, that in every constructive measure we have made we have had the support of every hon. member of this House.

I must say since the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has brought up this question, that perhaps I have been too ready in the interruptions, but it is for the reason that I have stated, that if the hon. member (Mr. Millard) who is speaking had the same sense of fairness I tried to have, that he would not have had the interruptions.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: No one expects to avoid interruptions at all times but Mr. Speaker, I think that it is a point of order and one I am sure the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) with his sense of fairness, will appreciate that he made his speech in his way and that he ought to allow the hon. member for West York (Mr. Millard) to make his speech his way. Neither of them agree with each other, but the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) at least had sufficient self-control to contain himself until--

MR. FROST: May I say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), I know that he wants to be fair--at least I assume that he does---the fact is that the hon. member for West York (Mr. Millard) persistently

takes statements made by others and then puts his own implications and his own interpretations and twists them, and nobody is going to sit here and have statements or talks twisted to suit his particular views.

Now, I feel that if the hon. member for West York (Mr. Millard) wants to be fair and if he states what is said and leaves it to the House to interpret the statements, then there would be no interruptions, but---

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker---

MR. FROST: But you cannot put statements in people's mouths.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, it is not for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to decide whether the hon. member (Mr. Millard) is being fair.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: He has no right to sit in judgment on the fairness or the motives of any hon. members of the House and so I say that hereafter if that is the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr.Frost) attitude, we shall also demand the right to interrupt and correct every time an hon. Minister is making a foolish, unfair or unfounded statement --- and, Mr. Speaker, that will be very, very frequently if we are to judge by experience.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: I have no objection. Interrupt me any time.

MR. JOLLIFFE: But you do not want disorder and we ask that hon. members of the government should be as orderly as hon. members of the Opposition.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that I seem to have caused so much irritation. I want to assure hon. members opposite that it is not intended.

MR. M. LEGER (Cochrane North): Oh, no. We know that.

MR. FROST: Statement accepted.

MR. MILLARD: I wanted to give, if I may, a rounded out picture of our domestic affairs in regard to this matter. You know, it is amusing to pick up the press for a few days before Christmas or a few days before New Year's and find the space, the emphasis, the headlines, everybody is on the air and everybody is in the press: "Now, if you drink, don't drive and if you drive, don't drink".

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: And then we turn all our police force in, we ensure that on certain occasions taverns are shut down and we are going to protect life over the Christmas holidays.

AN hon. MEMBER: Don't you agree with that.

MR. MILLARD: I agree absolutely, but why not do that the rest of the year, too? Why stop at Christmas time? Because these deaths are not all taking place at Christmas time. Last year there were 1,817 drunken drivers convicted during 1950, and then the report says: "As the courts cracked down," and obviously this thing has been allowed to run riot until it is not safe for a person to go on the highways. That is the problem that I want

to bring to the attention of hon. members of the House and to the attention of the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote).

MR. FOOTE: Don't stir me up again.

MR. MILLARD: Well, he is going along and trying to mop up at the end of the hunt, the alcoholics, the poor unfortunate victims, the one in twenty that he refers to in his speech; while that is going on the man who is on the road partially drunk behind the steering wheel of a car or truck, he is the menace to the safety of the people of this province. And many innocent victims are going to pay the price of the man who is not being properly policed, who has lost control of his appetites in regard to this matter and is endangering life. That is the problem that I am talking about. What is it doing to the people, what is it doing to the homes in our province.

I read here that last year the figure jumped to 1,817, there were 16,000 suspensions and prohibitions in the traffic department. I would like hon. members of this House to realize what that means. Many of these men have now lost the use of their car, it has been impounded, their license will not be granted, and when it is granted their insurance rates will skyrocket because of accidents heretofore. And yet many of those men are dependent on their vehicle to carry on their business and to earn a livelihood for their families, so that when you deal with the question of mere suspension as a penalty for drunk driving, you are not only victimizing the man but you are in many cases affecting the welfare of his family as well. And I say that these things are causing more frustration and more

concern and more insecurity all along the line.

I would just like to read---and I am sure the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr.Foote) saw the same press report---the following extract from The Toronto Daily Star, January 20, 1951:

> "Cases of separations and other domestic troubles that were directly attributable to liquor increased by 146% in 1950 over the figure for the previous year".

MR. FOOTE: Blame it all on me.

MR. MILLARD: Well, I think we all have to take our shre of the responsibility. All of us.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Then let us have a solution.

MR. MILLARD: All of us, and that includes you.

MR. PORTER: Let us have a solution.

MR. MILLARD: If you will just rest in peace there a moment, I will try to give you what I think might be a solution. There are the words of Major Philp:

> " 'It is hard to believe that a civilized community should tolerate such debauchery, want and cruelty as is seen every day at the Army's welfare office,' he said.
>
> " In his social service report Major Philp said the Army is disturbed about the growing number of young people who marry without thought of assuming the responsibilities of marriage. Couples are marrying at too young an age and broken homes from which many come, tend to encourage instability and sickness,the report said."

Now, I do not suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this government is responsible, but I say that the policies that are being carried on under their administration are not designed to cope with some of these growing problems in our province. I think from what the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr.Foote) has said here tonight that he favors wider sale, increasing the number of outlets.

MR. FOOTE: Well you do not want to read too much into what I have said.

MR. MILLARD: Well, I am only saying that you say that the better conditions in England are probably a result of the fact they have more outlets.

MR. FOOTE: I did not say any such thing. I just pointed out that they have.

MR. MILLARD: That they have those outlets.

MR. FOOTE: You can draw your own conclusions, Do not put that in my mouth.

AN hon. MEMBER: Twisting them again.

MR. MILLARD: Well, Mr. Speaker, I can recall in the press when the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) came back from his trip abroad and when he was discussing the question, either he or the director of research for his department definitely indicated that there was something to this question of increasing the number of outlets, making them more available and therefore cutting down---

MR. PORTER: That is entirely different from what you said.

MR. MILLARD: -- the consumption, and I assume from the remarks that he interjected tonight, that he probably leans to that view that there might be something

in the idea of increasing the number of outlets. I say that for the reason that the record shows that is exactly what the government is doing.

MR. FROST: It is nothing of the sort, what the government is doing.

MR. W. H. TEMPLE (High Park): There are more outlets than there have ever been.

MR. FROST: There's more population than there has ever been. 913 applications, 698 of them - nearly 700 -- were dismissed at once.

MR. TEMPLE: 4,500 granted at the present time in Ontario.

MR. FOOTE: Not by us.

MR. DENNISON: Ask the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) how many outlets he has in his riding.

MR. PORTER: I do not even know who they are.

MR. J. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): I bet they all got the light.

MR. PORTER: No, sir.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, if I have made a wrong statement -- and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) says I have -- I would like to draw attention to the fact that the population of Toronto has not increased, has it -- is it not a fact it is just about stationary?

AN hon. MEMBER: It is less.

MR. FROST: Are you talking about Greater Toronto or Toronto?

MR. MILLARD: Toronto.

MR. FROST: Greater Toronto has, of course, grown by leaps and bounds.

MR. MILLARD: I say Toronto -- Toronto is decreasihg.

MR. PORTER: The people from your riding come into the city to drink.

MR. MILLARD: No, you are putting outlets into my riding and you would have put them into Mimico, only they voted them out.

Here is a resolution passed by the City Council of Toronto on March 7th, 1949:

"The Board of Control-------"

and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) mentioned this in his address yesterday on this subject,---

> "The Board of Control is of the opinion that the prohibition of the establishment of further cocktail bars, beverage rooms and wine shops in the city would reduce the sale of intoxicating beverages to minors. The Board is also of opinion that greater supervision over the sale of wine to minors would obtain if a permit were required for the purchase of wine as in the case of liquor.
>
> "The Board of Control therefore recommends that the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario be requested and urged to issue no more licences for the sale of alcoholic beverages in cocktail bars, beverage rooms and eating establishments in the city of Toronto except where such places are to be located in hotels, the main purpose of which is the accommodation of guests."

That is March 7th, 1949. But what is the record since that time?

MR. FROST: Well, in that connection I may say that no licences for cocktail bars, lounge licences, have been issued in the city of Toronto outside of the licensed and proper hotels with the proper number of rooms. The only exceptions to that are this, since that time--or since 1949---the only exception is that licences for liquor with meals have been issued to a limited number of restaurants, and with them the limitation has been put on at 12 o'clock.

In addition to that, no public house licences have been issued in Toronto---that is, the public house type of beverage room licence has been issued in Toronto since that time, and I think that that is a substantial carrying out of the Board of Control's request. It was in relation to that that I said the other day that I felt that we should place more stress on local autonomy. We are pursuing that presently to see what we can do towards the end of increasing local autonomy. It is admittedly a very difficult question, but when the Board of Control's resolution was sent to me, I certainly gave it every attention and followed it out.

Now, here is part of that, of crouse in the preamble that is perhaps not desirable to follow out, but in the main the recommendation that was made there has been followed out.

(TAKE FF FOLLOWS)

Now I might say this to the hon. member (Mr. Millard) that that does not apply to clubs. There have been many veterans and labour clubs given licenses in Toronto, many of them. The Labour Temple premises on Church St. have had a license granted there at the request of the members. I imagine hon. members of the Opposition would not object to that. We were asked when the application was made and it was granted and there are similar clubs throughout the City of Toronto, regimental clubs and veterans and that sort of thing and those of the great majority of licenses that have been issued in Toronto.

MR. JOLLIFFE: And some restaurants.

MR. MILLARD: The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that since that resolution was passed and the Liquor Control Board and the Liquor License Board were importuned to stop issuring licenses at the request of the Board of Control --

MR. FROST: They were not importuned, that is the wrong word. They passed a resolution which was a very decent resolution and they sent it to me and we have endeavoured to carry on with that. There was no importuning at all - they asked about it and it was a decent resolution.

MR. MILLARD: That fact is, since that resolution has been passed, there have been between 75 and 80 new licenses.

MR. FROST: Oh, yes, but examine what they are - veterans' clubs included in that, labour clubs, the Labour Temple.

MR. MILLARD: The reply of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) frankly leaves me pretty cold on this question. I get pretty well fed up because the policy that has been carried on is like the old test for sanity. I understand one of the elementary tests for sanity is, you put a person in a room with a tap running and a sink overflowing and give them a mop, if they do not turn off the tap and start to mop, you think there is something wrong and treat them accordingly. This Government is not only taking the mop, I see now the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) have both a mop in this question --

MR. FROST: Just turn up a mop where it leaks, that is all.

MR. MILLARD: They are turning on more taps all the time, that is their way of curing the situation.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MILLARD: I am leaving it to them whether it is the same policy or not, but the fact is the consumption is going up and, Mr. Speaker, I want to make this point if I make no other; in the world in which we are living, in the conditions which are indicated in the Speech from the Throne, in the international situation, I say this Province cannot afford to spend more than $260 million a yea r on strong drink.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: I say that we are investing in a non-essential --

MR. FROST: Where did you get that figure, that is a new one on me.

MR. MILLARD: This figure was on retail prices only, add 2% for bootleggers on that $260 million.

HON. W. GRIESINGER (Minister of Planning and Development): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question? Do you object to labour clubs having licenses?

MR. MILLARD: If they followed my own personal desires, they would not have licenses in labour clubs but we live in a democracy and I think they have as much right --

MR. FROST: There is the problem right there.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: I think they have as much right to have a license as any other club, and I want to say in many cases the license has come about as a result of the armfuls of banquet permits that were pushed by brewery and distillery agencies of those organizations, and there was no control to operate them.

MR. FROST: I might say that has been tightened up.

MR. MILLARD: The way you tightened up other parts of the industry.

MR. FROST: I might say to my hon. friend, that was tightened --

MR. MILLARD: Then you ought to be satisfied. I am not going to give up the floor.

MR. FROST: You are living in a democracy --

MR. MILLARD: If you want to keep on talking, I will talk as long as you do.

MR. FROST: Of course, we won't be home 'til r .rning.

MR. SALSBERG: Think of the reporter - he cannot take you both at the same time and he is just a working man.

MR. MILLARD: And now, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take any more time. I have taken too much time already, I realize, but I do think that is a tremendously important subject. I have here a copy of the Li uor License of 1946 and I would like to put on record section number 54:

> "No distillery, brewery or winery, or other person, shall, either directly or indirectly, offer or give any financial or material inducement to any licensee or his agent or employee for the purpose of increasing the sale or distribution of any brand of liquor, whether such inducement be by way of discount, rebate, sale under the established price for products of the same or similar quantity or by the installation of equipment or other form of payment or benefit".

That is the provision of section 54 and yet, Mr. Speaker, I find that a letter was addressed to all license holders as of December 14, under the letterhead of The Canadian Breweries, Limited, Sales Department, and signed by C. O. Dalton, Vice-President of Sales, and I would like to put on record the entire letter so that nothing is taken out of the context:

"To all Ontario License Holders:
This Company was greatly surprised to learn through the newspaper announcement last week that draft beer is to be made available to the home consumer. We have always felt that draft beer is produced wholly for sale to licensed holders and we had no information to indicate that any change in the regulations was to be made. It is our firm conviction that draft beer should remain as a special product, available only to license holders,and in this manner preserve for the license holders a unique merchant opportunity that is theirs from rights that have been established over the century. Following the announcement of that new policy relating to the sale of draft beer, this Government sent a telegram to the Presidents of all local hotel associations setting forth its policy in relation to the announcement. The telegram stated that Canadian Breweries, Limited, will not supply draft beer to the home consumer as we believe the draft market if the full responsibility of the license holder.
The hotel industry and the nrewing industry are passing through a trying period that is proving the need for the closest co-operation and understanding ---"

I want to underline those words:

> "The hotel industry and the brewing industry are passing through a trying period that is proving the need for the closest co-operation and understanding. We feel that we owe much to our industry and our decision in the matter of draft beer was made on the basis of our policy to see in our associations that there will be maximum benefit for us and for the license holders in operations."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I submit, and I am not trained in the law, but I submit that that letter constitutes a clever attempt to get around the provisions of the Act to offer special inducement to suggest to these licensees that if they buy beer from the smaller breweries that they will be out of court so far as breweries are concerned. What is coming about is a greater monopolization of this business in the hands of fewer and fewer people, and there is not any wonder why one of the plants that belong to Canadian Breweries seeks the market for large quantities of steel and a great expansion of the brewery. I say that this Government is, whether it realizes it or not - and I cannot believe it does not realize what it is doing - is making possible not only the greater sale, permitting greater sale of liquor in our Province and getting greater revenues, but making it possible all the time to get greater amounts of private profits. In other words, the point I am trying to make is this: that in the speech made by the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Foote) two years ago, the indications were that we were going

to take the private profit motive out of the business and his suggestion was, with which I agree, that it ought to be operated by a public concern on behalf of the Government if it is going to be operated at all. However, instead of that, the Government is moving directly now in the direction of more and more private enterprise and profits out of this business. Naturally, they are going to push in every way, shape and form the consumption of liquor.

MR. FROST: My friends know that is not true. The fact of the matter is this: the last taxes that were imposed by the Federal Government last September were pushed unto the people but actually - I admit to you, to this House - somewhat unfairly they were pushed unto the licensees and the operators of beverage rooms. Now, for my friend to say our tendency has been to make it easier for the private operator and to encourage the private operators is completely and entirely wrong.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is not what he said.

MR. MILLARD: Well, I noticed that in all cases the policy is to protect the profit position of all these licencees and increase the number of licencees as fast as possible.

MR. FROST: The hon. member (Mr. Millard) knows that is not correct. A statement of that kind gets his case nowhere. After all, Mr. Speaker, we are looking, searching for the truth and we are searching for the betterment of the situation. The hon. member (Mr.Millard) has spoke now since a quarter to six and he has not said a single constructive word in all his speech. Not a word.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: He has spoken for two hours since recess and said nothing.

MR. MILLARD: I wish we had a stop watch just to time the interuptions the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost) has made.

MR. FROST: Look at the old clock, it ought to make you blush.

MR. MILLARD: I think the time you have taken up in this debate would amount to about ten hours since we have started. I at least had the decency to keep quiet during the debate. Here is a letter sent out by the Liquor License Board of Ontario, February 5, 1951. I will just read one part:

> "A full explanation is required if the returns from a half keg is less than $26.50 as per your profit and loss statement".

And then it goes on to say you must send this in

properly filled out, balanced the year before and so on, and so there is a floor put under the profits that ought to be made. In addition to that you put a ceiling on and you give these people all the range in between. Then, on your assessment of these cases, with a gallonage payment, it is up to the dispensers to dispense as many kegs as possible.

MR. FROST: That is quite wrong. I would say perhaps that is one thing in our gallonage tax that is unfair. The hon. member (Mr. Millard) knows the gallonage tax runs from 8 cts. up to 40 cts. or more than 40 cts. according to volume. And now, the hon. member (Mr.Millard) again is completely incorrect and completely wrong and for two hours we have listened to distortions, misstatements and misrepresentations without a word, without a constructive word in his address.

MR. MILLARD: I think probably to support that case I feel I ought to bring to the attention of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) a statement that appears in the Canadian Statistical Review, December 1950, page 125. It is most interesting, Mr. Speaker, to see what has happened to common stocks in some of these corporations. Since 1939, when the percentage rate stands at 100, values have increased in the pulp and paper industry to 431 and in the beverage industry to 428. Now, these people that say they are having hard times ---

MR. FROST: How about the steel business and the automobile business and every other business in Ontario, they are all making money?

MR. SALSBERG: Making too much.

MR. MILLARD: I am saying that because the other side is making too much.

MR. SALSBERG: The workers are not.

MR. MILLARD: From the business and from the exorbitant prices being charged and from the lack of proper tax systems, these companies are making unheard of profits, and the profits are so good that it is enhancing the value. In fact, they went up 25% in one month, from the month of September to October last. And now, this Government is obviously the best friend that that particular industry and the pulp and paper industry ever had in this country. There is no doubt about that.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MILLARD: The point I want to make, Mr. Speaker, is what is the cost to the people in the homes of this Province? You talk very glibly about "Old Man Ontario". What are you goind to these countless homes? I think, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) if he wants to define this policy ought to go so far as to get some of these coats of arms of our Province and go and stick them on Rum Row so the people can see it has the support of the government.

MR. FROST: Oh, no.

MR. MILLARD: I want to suggest some constructive things. Let us ask the people to discipline themselves and cut down the hours of sale, let us ask them to do that.

MR. T. R. DENT (Oxford): Are you in favour of encouraging bootleggers.

MR. MILLARD: Let us cut down the number of licences.

MR. FROST: I might say to the hon. member (Mr. Millard), I mentioned that yesterday and personally I have a good deal of feeling about hours of sale. In my own riding the beverage rooms stayed open until 12.00 and I insisted on an experiment being made there in reducing the hours of sale. However, Mr. Speaker, that is a big problem. I asked the Board not to issue any further licenses for dining room or lounge licenses past twelve o'clock and that has been done and I have asked them to review the other cases but that is a very big problem and that is not one that you can deal with lightly or by a stroke of the pen. You have to deal with them according to the circumstances and the locality. It is a very difficult problem.

MR. MILLARD: Well, Mr. Speaker, I submit to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that we handle other difficult problems and I think we can handle this. I believe no more licenses ought to be issued in the Province of Ontario unless it has the stamp of approval of the local municipal council. I do not think the onus ought to be put on the people to seek licenses out, I think the onus ought to be put on the people who want licenses to get the approval of the people before they are granted by the Liquor Control Board. From here on our let us stop issuing licenses, surely we have enough, surely we can cut down the hours of sale, surely if necessary we can reduce the alcoholic content. If a social glass is going to be taken, surely it is not necessary to muddle the people so they cannot drive cars and are a menace on our highways and so on. I believe there are many constructive

things that can be done, many things in addition to what is already being done.

And now, in conclusion, I want to say I have great respect, and I applaud what is being doné in a very limited way, I am afraid, in an all too limited way, and I think the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) will agree it is practically in the experimental stage as yet. There is not a great deal of accommodation as yet to cope with the growing number of addicts and alcoholics. I think he will agree to that.

MR. FOOTE: We have to make a start, you know that.

MR. MILLARD: I say do not stop there, let us try to deal with the main part of it, it lies in between ---

MR. FOOTE: I know, you do not have to tell me.

MR. MILLARD: I want to say very sincerely that at a time like this, when we are calling upon the people of this Province for greater and greater industrial effort to be ready, I think we can very well call upon the people and I think they will respond and discipline themselves. I am not satisfied that the hon. Minister (Mr.Foote) is dealing with the think constructively when he simply calls upon the licensee. He has no great pressure, naturally he has a big investment, he wants to make it pay, and he can say, "I want to improve my service" and so on and so on. I do not think that is the point.

(TAKE "GG" FOLLOWS)

I think we should make an appeal to the people of this province, if they are going to be in a position to meet civil emergencies to meet the demand for the services, to meet the industrial demand, to stop as far as possible the absenteeism and that we ought to be doing everything we can to reduce the consumption of alcohol in this province at this time.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. HILLARD: And I want to call upon the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the government to move in that direction.

I want to say just one word finally. The Bill and the further amendments which have been offered, I think are well-intentioned, but I think the emphasis is in the wrong place. The Bill suggested in the first place does not go as far as the Bill that I brought here, because it puts the onus--

MR. FROST: Let us discuss that in Committee.

MR. HILLARD: Yes. The onus has to be from here on out to show the need for greater outlets. Surely we can fill the need with our present outlets in this province. I want to urge that we are dealing with a non-essential; we are dealing with something of questionable value; we are dealing with something which is affecting the lives of our people. It is affecting our future. Sometimes I am afraid we may be in a position, of those referred to in a story in an old reader, where they were crossing a channel - I forget the exact historical event - but they were drinking and making merry, and the old ship hit a rock, and nobody was prepared to deal with that emergency. If we are, according to the Speech from the Throne, in an emergency - and I am positive that we are - then we ought to deal with this human problem which is affecting our homes;

we ought to be courageous in requesting - in insisting, if necessary - that our people cut down on the consumption of liquor, that the people who are making profits, take less profits, and that we tax this business to the full extent to repair the damages which are being done.

If ever I have made a speech in this House, in which I was earnest and sincere, it is this one. I am requesting the government to pay particular attention to this, because I say that this business is ganwing away at the fundamentals of our home life in this province, and it is sapping the strength of our working forces; it is sapping our ability and our morals, and our ability to stand firm in the hour of strain and stress. I think we will be called upon to exert all those qualities, and I am asking the government to exert the quality of citizenship in regard to this matter, and to treat this business accordingly.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. G. T. GORDON (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, at the last session I drew to the attention of the house, the conditions existing in the Ontario School for the Blind, the serious fire hazard, the unkempt condition of the grounds and so on. Sinece the last session I have, in co-operation with our local newspapers, had pictures taken of these conditions, especially t the grounds----

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GORDON: -----showing large pot-holes in the roads, and so on. I brought them down to the proper authorities here, and since that time something has been done to clear up some of these defects. I was rather mild in my remarks at that time. And I was rather surprised at what I read in the

fiftieth chapter of the Hope Report.

"We do not propose to make suggestions in regard to methods of instruction to be followed at the Ontario School for the Blind. The present methods appear to be suitable: we were impressed by the understand and sympathetic attitude displayed toward the students; and we assume that the specially trained staff will meep abreast of all developments in the field and attempt to make the Ontario School for the Blind a centre for research and experimentation in the education of blind children. But the accommodation provided in a different question; frankly, we were appalled by the conditions under which the staff and students work. The school building, with the exception of the residences, are inadequate, antiquated, dilapidated, dismal, poorly lit, and constitute a fire hazard of first magnitude. For example, although the hospital has beeb recently renovated, it is distant from the kitchens and connected only by means of narrow, wooden stairs, and through its location on the third floor, it is extremely dangerous in the event of fire. The same criticism may be applied to the auditorium, also located on the 3rd floor. Such deficiency in school plant particularly where blind children are in attendance, is inecsucable. Accordingly, we recommend:

(a) that the existing buildings at the Ontario School for the Blind, with the exception of the residential facilities, be replaced forthwith by a new building

suitably appointed for purposes of academic and vocational instructions;

(b) that a hospital, separated from the other buildings and including an apartment for a resident nurse, be constructed immediately."

"Immediately" means at once.

The conditions existing there have been as they are for a number of years. It is shameful that the blind children, in residence there, should have to live in a building of that kind. The citizens of Brantford are anxious that something be done.

Mr. Speaker, several municipalities last year passed resolutions requesting that sweepstakes be made legal. Many reasons are given why we should have sweepstakes in Ontario. One is that everybody buys them; we should keep the money in Ontario and it will pay off the deficits which are being created in our hospitals, it would pay $75. a month to the old-age pension fund and in fact someone has suggested that you would pay off the Ontario debt in ten years by having sweepstakes.

We must admit there is a lot of money spent on sweepstakes in this province. I am told that the prices are $2.50 to $3.50. Let us examine the results of sweepstakes if they were legal. You would have advertisements like this. This is a very interesting advertisement I found in a magazine which I picked up while I was in Dublin, the headquarters of the Irish sweepstakes:

"How much is £25,000? If you save it at the rate of £1 per week it would take nearly 500 years to save that amount. A sweepstake ticket gives you the chance to win £25,000, the means

to get an ideal home, money for travel, enjoyable leisure, family happiness, luxurious old age, alms for charity, get your tickets now."

But, let us see how these sweepstakes help the hospitals financially. Let us break it down. You pay $2.50 or $3.50 for your ticket, and you would be surprised that the hospitals receive the magnificent sum of 25c - 1 shilling and seven. I am reliably informed that the hospitals which receive the money from the sweepstakes are the poorest off financially and that the Hospitals which do not participate in the sweepstakes are the best off. So I would say that all is not gold that glitters and sweepstakes are not the answer to helping the hospitals in Ontario.

The hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) the other day requested that consideration be given to elimination of the gasoline tax on equipment used in our municipalities. I would like to point out that transportions for, especially in cities the size of Brantford -- and it is worse in smaller centres -- are having a difficult time carrying on. The cost of operation is extremely high and in 1950 there was a serious drop in revenue. In Brantfort the Utilities Commission paid $30,100. gasoline tax for its fleet of buses and $26,000. for equipment that did not leave the confines of the city. I do not believe that the raising of fares is the answer to helping our transporation system. Those who have tried if have had a drop in revenue. I suggest that some relief could be given in eliminatinf or reducing the gasoline tax on city-owned equipment.

There has been something said in this House during this Session about the decentralization of industry. We see some cities getting too large for comfort while others remain static. We have industrial commissions and industrial commissioners out to induce industries, to locate in their cities and towns. I would like to refer to an editorial item which appeared in the Toronto Daily Star recently:

> " In other cities and towns complaint has long been made that too many Ontario industries are centred in the Toronto area. This criticism used to be based upon the fact -- and the Star considers it a fact -- that it would be to the advantage of the province if more of the small municipalities had industries which would offer employment to their young people. These now flock in great numbers to the already crowded centres of population, and especially to greater Toronto. Of recent times, another criticism has been offered: that the concentration of industries in the larger cities would simplify the task of enemy bombers if there were to be a war. The dissemination of industry is on that account being advocated; and not without reason.
>
> " The Toronto Commission's report shows that in 1950 it secured, or played a substantial part in securing, 27 industrial developments for the greater Toronto area. Not one of these, it seems, was an industry already established elsewhere in Ontario. There were 16 from the States, 6 from England, 3 new industries, 1 from Sweden, and 1

from Montreal. Five hundred acres were purchased by new and expanding plants. Three hundred companies with which the Commission has successfully dealt in its more than 20 years of operation represent a present-day investment in plant and equipment of $91. millions. They have 21,000 employees. They pay merely $1 million in taxes.

" That there is considerable resentment elsewhere when figures like these are cited is readily understood. But we do not know what can be done about it."

Let me tell you what they do in Britain about the decentralization of industries. I know of a plant located in Toronto which decided to locate in Britain. They had a city chosen just outside of London. That is where they were going to build this plant. But, before they could locate, they had to make application to the British Board of Trade. After their application had been considered they were told that they could have to locate in Dundee which is a long way from London. If some assistance like that was in existence here in Ontario, the smaller cities, the smaller towns, where they have industrial cities and facilities for industry would benefit. Many people in these small centres would not have to leave their homes to come to the larger places and find employment. We are all really concerned about the high cost of living. It is being keenly felt by the average family. But this situation is not helped by some of the statements made by politicians -- misleading statements that cause false impressions. An example of how left-wingers are misleading the public is

seen when discussing a statement that has been made by the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). The hon. Minister (Mr. Kennedy) stated that the producers were not getting sufficient percentage of what the consumer paid. Commenting on this, one gentleman is quoted as saying that when the farmer gets 26 to 28 cents for beef the public were paying $1.00 a pound for it. What he did not say, and conveniently forgot, was that the price to the farmer was for live cattle while that to the consumer was not only dressed but delivered to the store, cut up by the merchant, trimmed for fat, placed in expensive refrigeration counters, so that the housewife would get it under the most satisfactory conditions, and frequently delivered to her home. Nor did he say the farmer got 26 to 28 cents a pound for the hooves, horns, head, etc. and some part of the carcass is not sold at all. Remember that the bone you bone you get for your dog costs the retailer today 56 cents a pound and the bone man pays about 6 cents a pound for bone, fat, etc. So, let us be fair and careful not to hide the truth in statements like I have just mentioned.

In the speech of the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White) he said, in speaking on the provincial police: "I am glad they have been given more substantial financial consideration and I hope this will be increased still more. I do not know the salary of the provincial police but I do know that an officer at the Burtch Industrial Farm for his first year gets about $35. a week while the average wage for workers in Brantford city is $47.95.

Some time last year we were waited on by a committee

of the men from that institution, trying to make an arrangement with the merchants, whereby they could be given a discount on their purchases. The reason given was they were unable to make ends meet under their present rate of pay. In a measure, this is asking the merchant to subsidize the low pay of the government's employees. I hope the new hon. Minister of Reform (Mr. Foote) will give consideration to the low salaries paid at this institution.

(TAKE "HH" FOLLOWS)

I would like to pay tribute to one of our public servants in Brantford. In every community there are public servants who have made very great conributuons toward improving the health and welfare of their fellow citizens. No doubt the hon. members can think back and recall someone who has made a great contributiom to the welfare of their people, and their names will always be remembered. We have in Brantford a man who has a unique record of public service, a man who has had to overcome great obstacles to bring about the reforms in which he believed. I am speaking of the Medical Officer of Health for Brantford, Doctor Hutton.

When Doctor Hutton introduced a by-law calling for the pasteurization of milk, one local doctor said, "Who is this man Hutton to take the name of Louis Pasteur in vain, and mislead the citizens of Brantford about the value of pasteurized milk?".

When the by-law was presented to the poople, it was defeated, but there was a second clause on the ballot, and this clause restricted the sale of milk to that from tuberculin-free cattle. In those days, few hers were proven free of tuberculosis, so pasteurization was finally adopted.

More pioneer work was done by Doctor Hutton, when he introd ced the anti-toxin forthe prevention of diptheria. Later toxoid was used, and since that time Brantford has been free from diptheria for 21 years, which I believe is a record for this province.

In the early twenties', venereal disease was a subject to soft pedal, but not Doctor Hutton. He organized the first V. D. clinic. One of the first families in attendance was one

where the parents were in very poor health. One child was blind, one was deaf, one was an imbecile, and one had a leg-bone infection. This case really showed the great need for such a clinic.

Also, about this time - although the doctor was very busy - he opened a chest clinic.

In 1942, 1943 and 1944 he started to pioneer again, and launched out into an entirely new field. His theory, from the evidence he had gathered, was that where there was florine in the water, the people of thst community suffered less from tooth decay than those resident in communities where the water supply did not contain florine .

Here again he had to convince not only the members of the medical profession, but members of the local government, because this would cost money, and why should the city of Brantford be a guinea-pig? Again they asked "Who is this man Hutton?". They said "He is only a medical doctor, what does he know about tooth decay?".

By 1945, the doctor had convinced the City Counsil and the Public Utilities Commission, that we should embark upon a ten-year experiment, and florine was added to the water in June of that year. The cost was to be approximately $2,000.00, but by 1949 it had risen to nearly $6,000.00. It was then that the provincial government came to our aid, and they are now contibuting $3,500.00 to this experiment.

By 1950, the dental health of the school children of Brantford had showed a phenomenal improvement, amounting to a reduction of no less than 54% in dental decay in the teeth of five-year olds, and an average reduction for all age groups of 31%.

I believe this experiment, which has justly earned the plaudits of our local, provincial, and federal public-health officials, was presented recently at the annual meeting of the Brantford Florine Committee, of which I have the honour to be chairman.

As a local editorial in the Brantford Expositor has stated, it is a new era here, and throughout the continent, and, indeed, the world over, in which discomfort, pain, illness and expense due to dental defects may be remedied to a new and happy medium.

For this, the principal credit belongs to Doctor Hutton, but high praise must also be given to his professional associate, Doctor Bradley, the School Dental Officer, to the Board of Health of Brantford, the City Council, and the Public Utilities Commission.

Since the report on the result of the first five years of the experiement, enquiries have been coming in to Doctor Hutton from all parts of Canada. Recently a request for a copy of the Florine Report, came from Australia. "Time" magazine is gathering material on the experiment, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is beaming a summary of the report to over-seas' countries.

The City of Brantford is proud of its Medical Officer of Health, Doctor Hutton.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10:27 of the clock, p. m.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

———•———

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

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Volume XXII

Friday, March 2, 1951

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And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Petitions.

Reading and receiving Petitions.

Presenting of Reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

Hon. G. A . WELSH (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the following to the House ---Report of Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for the year 1950.

Mr. Speaker, b efore the Orders of the Day, I would like to draw to the a ttentiion of the House a clipping from this morning's edition of the Globe & Mail, which reads as follows:

"Welsh sees sizable increase in Federal tax on liquor.

"A sizable increase in the Federal government's excise tax on liquor is anticipated at Queen's Park.

"Provincial Secretary Welsh, Chairman of the Ontario Liquor Control Board, said yesterday he expects Finance Minister Abbott's b udget will up Ottawa's take from provincial liquor salea.

"How much the tax increase and the consequent price increase would be was a matte of conjecture, he said. The government would not increase liquor rices beyond the amount needed to meet a tax boost, Mr. Welsh said.

"Federal taxes on liquor have recently

"been increased in the United States and it is felt that Canada will be certain to follow suit.

"Mr. Welsh's comments came just a day after Premier Frost alled on the Federal Government to get out of t e liquor taxation field and leave it t o the provinces in order to strengthen their financial position."

Now, while my relations with the press have always been very harmonious, I would like to point out to the hon. members of the House there has been a genuine misunderstandig and I regret exceedingly that this has occurred.

There was nothing said by me intending to indicate that I thought the Federal Government proposed to increase their taxes; in fact, I sincerely hope the reverse will be the case, as increases add great difficulty to our administrative problems.

I am in complete agreement with the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) yesterday that this field should be vacated by the Dominion and left entirely to the provinces.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MISS A. MacPHAIL (York East): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I wish to say just one or two things. The first is that I have been honored greatly, Mr. Speaker. It seems to be a daily occurrence. I have been honored greatly at least for two days.

My group, the official Opposition in the Legislature, have commissioned me to perform a very happy and joyous task. This happens to be the birthday of our hon. leader, (Mr. Jolliffe.)

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MacPHAIL: I think he is 42, but I am not quite sure on that point.

Sometimes I feel that the CCF are inclined to play-up their programme too much and their leader not enough. I would not like to say that they play down their leader, but it almost amounts to it. It is a mistaken idea of democracy, because leaders are very important. We think Mr. Jolliffe is very important, and we think he has great ability. I think the House thinks he has.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MacPHAIL: He is learned in the law and he also is learned in public affairs. I do not like to say this with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) sitting opposite, but I think he has a greater grasp of affairs than any other hon. member in the House.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MacPHAIL: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is almost always first; so, it is good for him once in a while not to be first.

Our group wish to honour our leader, whom we respect and like very much. He has one fault---he is too modest. In that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) could teach him a lesson. But, he is not the kind of person who spreads himself, you know, he has not any swagger. I wish he would develop it. Probably the way to develop it is to be elected and sit where the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) sits. That might do it. I think---in fact, I am convinced---that is going to happen. I do not know the day it is going to happen, but I feel it is going to happen.

The official Opposition in this Chamber, the CCF

Party, wish to present a small gift to our leader just in token of our love and appreciation for the work that he has lavished on us and on his job.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I just wish to express, if I may, my humble thanks, to the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail) to my left for the kind words she has said. I can assure you that, coming from her after all the years she has spent in Parliament and in this Legislature, it means a good deal to me even though it may be mostly quite undeserved.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I add a few words to what the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail) has said. I know that she will pardon me for joining in at this time and paying my humble tribute to the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe).

I quite agree with the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail) in many things. In those things in which I do not agree I always do my best to convert her to what I think is a sound point of view.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: I may say that I agree with her, that I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has a very great grasp of public affairs, indeed. I have always been impressed, and I am increasingly impressed, by the sincerity and fairness of his approach. Sometimes he does get off the trolley a little---

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: ---but, nevertheless, in, the main, his approach has been honest, sincere and fair.

I will say, Mr. Speaker, that in public life we, of course, have our differences. We have our differences as between groups and/in points of view. One of the great things in public life, one of the things I know which has helped all of us very greatly is this fact, that, while there are differences, they are honest differences in points of view, nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, you are dealing as among gentlemen---and I say that with all apologies to the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail). I would not want to call her a gentleman, but I will call her a gentlewoman. I think/to be a gentleman is one of the great things in public life and one of the contributions we can make to p blic life. I will say that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) is a gentleman and we wish very many happy returns of the day, to himself and to his family.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, you know, I hope the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail) being an old school teacher, will--

MR. C. C. CALDER (London): Old?

MR. FROST: I should not say an "old school teacher" but one of long experience.

MISS MacPHAIL: It is true enough.

MR. FROST: I know she will pardon me -- I hope I will not be transgressing,/but you know, around this province, I have taken part, with the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) and others in opening a number of schools. I find that the school children always expect a holiday. That is one of the principal functions the Prime Minister has to perform. This afternoon I think in view of the fact this is the birthday of the hon. Leader of

the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) we will adjourn the sittings of the House at 3.30 p. m.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, I would join in the good wishes being expressed to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) on his birthday. He is a comparative youngster in provincial politics but, in the period of time he has been in the House, he has convinced all of us, I think, that he possesses a great grasp of provincial affairs and gives expression to those views in, sometimes, quite a vigorous manner. It is not given that we should agree all the time, but I think we all agree on this one thing that, when the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) speaks in the Legislature, it is easy to perceive that his remarks stem from an exhaustive study of the subject in hand. When he speaks in the Legislature he speaks with a pretty fair knowledge, a knowledge pretty well up on the subject under discussion.

As the years go on we will, I know, appreciate his abilities and his gifts to an even greater degree.

On this, his birthday, we join one with the other in wishing that he has many more happy returns. I cannot wish that he even remains in his present position but we do hope he enjoys himself, wherever he may be placed, in the days that are to come.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that the leader of our small group (Mr. MacLeod) is absent from the House during today's session. He has been affected, evidently, by the same virus which affected some of the hon. Ministers of the government. I am sure if he

were here he would want to joint with the spokesmen of all groups and, indeed, with all the hon. members of the House in making these words unanimous from all of us.

You know, Mr. Speaker, I am usually a plain dealer and a plain speaker. I like ca ling a spade a spade. I think it would be true to say that what we wish each other politically should not happen to a dog.

SO E hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: Is that not true? But, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing personal, there are no personal grudges and no personal animosities i volved. I think that is true. I have had the privilege of being in the House now for a few years. Like all other hon. members I have had my fights and battles but there has been nothing personal involved in it. Personally, there has been respect of one for the other, and a very friendly relationship. I am sure that all hon. members of the House will admit that we have very profound differences, political differences, with the hon. Leader of the official Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe). Sometimes I hope he will reform and improve, politically speaking. B ut, that is entirely up to him. If he will, all will be well with him; if he won't we will hawe to take over.

That has nothing to do in connection with the matter at hand today. We all join in wishing him fruitful years of active work on behalf of labour and the people of this province---reservi g, of course, at all times, the right to criticize and speak our mind.

While I am at it I want to say that my birthday is early in November. I would appreciate it if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) would arrange a special session the first week in November so that I could, also, have at least

the privilege of looking forward towards some acknowledgment, which I can ot even look forward to now, with the Session being limited to the early Spring. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will bear it in mind.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I know I am not in order, but if you will permit me, I would like briefly to close the "debate."

Apparently, not for the first time, I spoke too soon. I would like to take this opportunity of saying that our democracy would be a very weak and anaemic democracy, indeed, if we did not have sharp differences of opinion in this House; but, at the same time, it is one of the proud features of our system of parliamentary government that sharp differences of opinion may coincide with courteous and friendly personal relationships. In that spirit I must say that I appreciate very much the kind words of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in his generous undertaking to see that the House adjourns by 3.30 p. M. I would like to add that the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) seldom speaks in this House with any ambiguity, but, when he does, as he did this afternoon, referring to his reluctance to wish that I should continue in this place, I, Mr. Speaker, am very happy to place the most favorable construction upon his words.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I simply want to conclude by saying, Mr. Speaker, that, although, among other hon. members, I have indulged in controversy both mild and extreme in this House, with hon. members of all other groups, in this Legislature I, personally, have always been treated with courtesy and consideration. I have always been treated

with courtesy and consideration by the hon. members of the Progressive-Conservative Party opposite, by the distinguished group led by the hon.member for Grey South (Mr.Oliver), and by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr.Salsberg) and his leader (Mr.MacLeod). I have also had, I am proud to say, the utmost cooperation from the hon. members of the official opposition.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Private bills.

Order No. 1.

CITY OF FORT WILLIAM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 1; second reading of Bill No. 13, "An Act respecting the cit of Fort William." Mr. Cox.

MR. C. C . CALDER (London): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Cox, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 13, "An Act respecting the city of Fort William."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 2.

CITY OF ST. CATHARINES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 2; second reading of Bill No. 33, "An Act respecting the city of St. Catharines." Mr. Houck.

MR. C. C. CALDER (London): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Houck, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 33, "An Act respecting the city of St. Catharines."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 3.

THE CITY OF ST. THOMAS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 3; second reading of Bill No. 10, "An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas." Mr. Thomas (Elgin).

MR. F. S. THOMAS (Elgin): Mr.Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 10, "An Act respecting the city of St. Thomas."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 4.

CITY OF LONDON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 4; second reading of Bill No. 14, "An Act respecting the city of London," Mr. Patrick.

MR. T. L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 14, "An Act respecting the City of London."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

(Take B follows)

Hon. MR. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 5.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth Order, second reading of Bill No. 26, "An Act respecting the City of Oshawa", Mr. Thomas (Ontario).

MR. T.D. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 26.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 29.

THE BOILER AND PRESSURE VESSELS ACT,1951

CLERK OF THE HOUSE. Twenty-ninth Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill No. 80, "The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951", Mr. Daley.

Hon. CHARLES DALEY(Minister of Labor): I understand that the second reading has been moved, Mr. Speaker. I believe the debate was adjourned by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe).

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, that is so. Second reading was moved by the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), and the debate was adjourned. I do not propose to speak on this Bill, but there was a question pending when the debate was adjourned, and the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) was to look into the matter, and ascertain what labor organizations, if any, had been consulted about this Bill.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I might say in answer to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that, having been made aware of the necessity of bringing this

Boiler Act up to date, I discussed ways and means of doing so, and eventually tentative proposals were presented to me, and not being in any way capable of dealing with these proposals, I decided the best thing I could do would be to have these matters discussed with the people who have to deal with them.

Following out that conclusion, I did take it up with the various people who are in the construction business, the designers of boilers, and the insurance people who insure boilers not outside the jurisdiction of the Boilers Inspection Act, and I must say, in reply to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) question as to why the operating engineers organizations were not brought into the picture was that it did not occur to me there was any reason to do that. It also does not occur to me now that there is any reason why they should not have been. It is a technical Bill, dealing particularly with construction and designing, and if it is considered an over-sight that I overlooked these people, I can only apologize for that.

The professional engineers, while they are listed as having been consulted, were not brought into this picture at all, but they did make a representation to me regarding the word "engineers" being used. They rather felt that might well be excluded from the Act, and that the operating engineers be not called "engineers". That was the only discussion we had with the professional engineers.

I could not agree with their submission, because the word "engineer" is traditionally descriptive of a man who operates a boiler, and he is known as an "operating

engineer", and I could not agree to their suggestion.

Other than that, I see no reason why the operating engineers should have been brought into the picture, nor can I see any reason why they should not be.

It is my intention, in another year, to do the same thing with the operating engineers Act, if the time will permit, and we can develop what we think will be a good Act, to bring it up to date, and put it into modern terms in keeping with modern operation, and certainly at that time the operating engineers will have a very big part to play in it, but in this particular Act, I can see no point in extending it any further than we did, Mr. Speaker.

MR. L.E. WISMER (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I understand the hon. Minister's (Mr. Daley) explanation for not having thought of the operating engineers, although when I consulted the operating engineers, they were greatly surprised they had not been consulted. I realize they operate under the Operating Engineers' Act, and not under this Act, but the equipment itself would be in their hands.

However, there were two other groups of tradesmen specializing in this field, and I would have thought the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) and his Department would have been most anxious to consult them. When I attempted to consult with them, they were out of town on some special work in connection with international affairs.

I am referring more particularly to the plumbers and the pipe-fitters. I will not burden you with the long name of their Association. But the people who are most concerned with the installation of this equipment are the

pipe-fitters.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what surprises me is to find, on the one hand, a complete revision of this Act, being done by the Department of Labor without consultation with the pipe-fitters, whom I understand have been presenting their case for better standards in this one hundred fields in the province of Ontario for perhaps 30 years, but as yet no action has been taken.

This Act, Mr. Speaker, covers pressure vessels operating at 15 pounds pressure and over, only. There are many pressure systems just as dangerous, perhaps, under certain conditions, which operate at less than 15 pounds pressure. And many pressure systems which are manufactured and tested to operate below 15 pounds, with some slight defect can suddenly contain a lot more than 15 pounds pressure, and it is just as dangerous to those in the vicinity as something operating at 20 or 25 pounds.

I quite realize in reading through this Act that many efforts have been made to tighten up the regulations, particularly with regard to the welder pipe-fitter, and I assume, without technical knowledge, that that is to take account of those systems now where you use steam at a very high pressure, and is really dealing with what the trade calls "liquid dynamite". But the eare just as dangerous systems which operate at much lower pressure, and they are quite capable of killing people. We had a situation of that sort just recently in Toronto.

That, Mr.Speaker, is brought about by the very fact that there are no regulations, as far as I know, covering the instal ation and operation of low-pressure systems.

My point is that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) would have been well advised, in my opinion, to have consulted with the pipe-fitting industry, the pipe-fitters, and other organizations, who over [illegible] long years of practice with these things, know and understand them. For instance, it is not clear in this Act that all of the pipes which will carry the heat from one of these pressure boilers are completely covered by these regulations. It is not enough that a welder do the job at the pressure vessel, but what about the pipe-fittings throughout the building? Are they still to be put in by people who have not been tested, for there is nothing to test the pipe-fitters in this province? I understand there is only province of Ontario, and one other province which does not require a test and the issuance of a certificate of competency for pipe-fitters. I think we are a long way behind.

To give the hon. members some indication of what I am talking about, any hon. members in this house - any individual -- as far as I can find out, may purchase a heating system which operates under some low pressure and install it, regardless of any technical knowledge he may have, or lack, and it will not have to be inspected. A case occurred not so long ago where a man did put a low-pressuresystem in his house, but unfortunately he forgot to put in a safety valve, and the pressure built up because of slight defect, and killed his wife, and broke him up in 17 or 18 places. These are things which the pipe-fitters would like to see cleared up. They would like to have a test for pipe-fitters, and they would like to have a certificate of competency issued by the Department of Labor as the result of that test,

for the protection, not just of their trade, but for the protection of the public.

It has been drawn to my attention, Mr. Speaker, that there are a lot of heating systems that are to be designed to operate at a very low pressure, but these low-pressure systems, through defect, can easily build up a tremendous pressure; even allowing the City water system to get into the boiler system will add to the pressure. There is no regulation concerning it,

And, Mr. Speaker, this touches on the housing problem, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) well knows, and it touches on the problems of health, as the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) knows. These cannot be operated at an optimum pressure and temperature, but can produce enough heat to warm a house in this climate, when it drops to zero.

I raise this question, because if the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley)had gone to the people in the trade who have, for 30 years, been asking for a broad Act covering all pressure systems, and asking for a standard for pipe-fitters, and asking for a certificate of competency to be issued by the Department to pipe-fitters, for public protection, I think we would have got quite a different Act before us today than the one we have, or, at least, we would have two Acts before us today, at the very minimum, one for pressure systems of 15 pounds and over, and one for pressure systems below 15 pounds.

So I suggest, Mr. Speaker, if we must pass this Act, the time is ripe for the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) to bring in another Bill which will provide public protection against the possible dangers there are in the low-pressure

systems, and one which will licence and test the pipe-fitters, for the public protection.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I can appreciate the position of the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley). He said he did not think of inviting the Labor Groups, but having failed to do so, he would apologize. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) that some way should still be found to give the workers engaged in the installation and fixing of these boilers and heating systems connected with them, an opportunity to appear before some appropriate committee -- if possible the Labor Committee-- or any other group designated, to make their opinions known.

As the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Wismer) has already stated, this is a serious question, and if I am not mistaken the hon. member for Middlesex North (Mr. Patrick) brought a deputation of members of the Steamfitters Union in London to the government a year or two ago. They were vitally concerned with this very problem. They had a number of accidents, and one of their member was killed while working on a boiler which, in the opinion of the Union, was improperly constructed and installed in the first place. They also had quite a good deal of correspondence with the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) on the question. I think at one time they had a deputation down here. They advised me they had also spoken to the hon. member for London (Mr. Calder) on this question, and he was engaged in correspondence with them, and with the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley). I got to know all about it when I was in London last year speaking on an entirely different subject, and they button-holed me after the meeting, and left a bundle of correspondence between themselves

and the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley), and the two hon. members whom I have mentioned. It is a very vital issue with a few hundred -- if not more -- skilled mechanics, whose lives are endangered by the present system.

This Bill may be satisfactory. I do not know. It is a technical matter. But certainly, after the presentations which have been made, I think the least we can do is to invite the groups affected to examine the Bill, give their opinions, make their suggestions, and if necessary to amend the Bill so that it will be all that is required. This not only concerns the steamfitters in London. They have told me it had been discussed at their Annual Conferences for many years, and that their leaders had approached the government on a number of occasions, and I think it is time for them to appear before an appropriate spokesman of government, or some committee -- I do not care who it is, although I would like it to be before the Labor Committee -- but let it go any place else -- or let the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) meet them and discuss it with them, and let them give their opinions on the matter which affects their lives and their health.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, the only purpose I had in mind was to get the best possible Bill to deal with the question, to provide for the safety for, not only the operators of these sometimes unless controlled dangerous pieces of equipment, but I took the steps w ich appeared to be logical, and consulted with certain people, the builders and designers of the equipment, and those, of course, who carry insurance on these pieces of equipment, into consultation. I think we

broke new ground there. I never knew of a Bill being presented in that way.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this Bill has absolutely nothing to do with the compulsory certification of plumbers and steamfitters. That is a separate question altogether. In answer to the question by the hon. member, may I say in regard to the fittings that it includes the attachments, in this Act. A "boiler" means not only the boiler, but all the fittings which are attached to it. You will see that in the definition of "boiler".

This Act will stand for a long time, and if there is any way to make a better Act, by consultation with these people, the operating engineers, the plumbers and the steamfitters -- if there is a way to develop a better Act, then I am absolutely prepared to go along with it, because that is my sole object, to get the best legislation in the interest of and for protection for the people. So if this Legislature feels that this Bill should go to the Labor Committee, I would be perfectly content to have it do so, and have anybody review it, and make suggestions, because, to reiterate, my only purpose is to develop the very best Act possible, to deal with this very important question.

I would like to say on another point, that of compulsory certification of plumbers and steamfitters, that we have these requests from barbers, from painters, and a number of others, who, being in a specialized trade, feels there should be compulsory certification and competency qualifications issued by the Department of Labor.

I have resisted to that, because I feel we can go too far in regulating just what everyone who wishes to work in this province is going to be permitted to do unless he appeals to the government for a permit. I can visualize under these plumbers and steamfitters regulations, tremendous difficulties . . . arise. I think it would almost extend to the effect that a farmer could not add a piece of pipe to his pump, if he wanted to, without getting a qualified poumber to do this work.

(TAKE "C" FOLLOWS)

I have spent a lot of time on that question, Mr. Speaker, particularly with the plumbers and steamfitters, and here is what I have found.

Any great City like Toronto, where there are huge establishments where they can employ enough steamfitters -- and mind you, there is a difference between a steamfitter and a plumber --

to take care of their requirements and provide possibly very steady employment for this group. But you go into the smaller cities, the towns and the smaller villages, there is not enough steamfitting in these places to enable them to employ sufficient steamfitters, and so they utilize -- and in my opinion quite properly so -- a steamfitter possibly on a job and a number of plumbers whom they might have in their employ.

We can go so far in this sort of thing, Mr. Speaker, but we would absolutely eliminate the small plumbing and steamfitting shop, if we adopted all the proposals that have been to us. I feel that the obligation of the Government is to provide -- which I have endeavoured to do in this Bill -- proper instructions, proper safeguards, and to do everything we can to make sure that the health and safety of not only the operator but of the general public are taken care of and competitive business is allowed to go on, and not impose it on every trade. For example, the painting trade wants the same thing; they want it to be a requirement that every painter shall have a certificate of competency, a compulsory certificate issued by the Department of Labour that he is a painter.

The barbers want the same thing. And, so, Mr. Speaker, I say again that I do not think it is our responsiblity as a Government. Our responsibility is to see that there is proper instruction and that things are done in the proper way in the interests of the people, and that is as far as I am prepared to go.

However, I say again that if in the opinion of this Legislature any good could come from referring it to the Labour Committee, that can be done but I do not want it to be taken as a frivolous thing. I do not want to call the Committee together and have all these people who come in to make suggestions on this Bill if it is not necessary, or if it is not likely to produce a better Bill. But if in the opinion of this House they think it proper, I am perfectly happy to have that take place.

MR. A.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): May I make a suggestion to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley). Would he agree to hold the Bill after it goes to second reading, giving all the unions affected by such legislation or interested in it, an opportunity to study the Bill and make presentations to him and if they have any amendments or suggestions to make, that they do so, of course, in committee. I am not interested in any family get-together with the committee. The Bill may be satisfactory for all I know. I do not know whether it is satisfactory or not.

MR. DALEY: Your suggestion, as I understand it, is that we give it second reading and then in committee we would be prepared---

MR. SALSBERG: No. But before it is brought into

committee, the Bill ---

MR. DALEY: Alright.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): We will just sent it to committee, and then if you want to call anybody, alright.

MR. SALSBERG: Alright, then.

MR. W. DENNISON: Mr. Speaker, I think it would be a very wise thing, because the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) says he does not believe steamfitters need to be licensed, certified and so on, but actually for practical purposes in the installation of steam boilers in the sawmill in the north country we will say, or steam boilers generally throughout the Province, the man who is certified as the man who actually does the steamfitting, and that is the first, second or third class engineer who is certified and who has been trained in steamfitting.

To get a fourth class engineer's papers in stationary engineering, I think you have to have six months' experience as an apprentice. To get a third class engineer's certificate, you have to have one year and so on; and a first class stationary engineer, if he does not have a university degree in engineering, has, I believe, to have four or five years' ---

AN hon. MEMBER: 10.

MR. DENNISON: ---apprenticeship in his trade. Now, we think that is is necessary in regard to those high pressure boilers throughout the country, and I can see a good reason for consulting some of these employees' groups. Apparently the only employee group the hon. Minister

(Mr. Daley) did ask was the Institute of Power Engineers. That is an employee group, despite it's high sounding name; those people are engaged in the heating plants of the large downtown buildings in this city, the Institute of Power Engineers. There is another employee group, the largest of all I believe, which has not been mentioned by the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Wismer), I believe that is the Stationary Engineers Union.

MR. WISMER: Steam and operators.

MR. DENNISON: Yes.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill No. 80 be referred to the Labour Committee.

MR. SALSBERG: At last. History was made today.

Motion agreed to;

MR. FROST: Order No. 35.

THE POLICE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order, Bill No. 95, an Act to amend The Police Act, Mr. Porter.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 95, an Act to amend The Police Act.

This Bill provides for the broadening of the power for making regulations now vested in the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the Act, so that the regulations may be made with respect to the suspension and dismissal of members of police forces.

I may say that this matter has been under discussion

with the Police Associations for some time and it has appeared quite obvious I think, that some power of making regulations of this kind should be provided. It deals with the whole procedure of dismissal from a police force, or the procedure that might be involved in charges against the policeman for a breach of the disciplinary code as might apply in any police force, but there should be some regular procedure to be adopted by all police forces throughout the Province, which, in the first place, would give the policeman charged, or the policeman against whom some recommendation for dismissal has been put forward, the right to know, in the first place, what his offence is or what is the cause of dismissal or the alleged cause of dismissal and in the second place it would entitle him to a hearing before the Police Commission before any action can be taken.

One of the reasons why this Bill provides for the dealing with the subject by regulation is that we foresee in the application of any procedure of this kind there amy be various ways in which it might be advisable to change the procedure a little bit and, in the first year at any rate, we thought that by broadening the regulations we should be able to deal with this situation very effectively and in due time, with some experience, it might be advisable to pass in statutory form the exact terms of some procedure of this kind.

I might point out that the whole question of dealing

with police officers in municipal police forces and their discharge and the disciplinary procedure and all matters of that kind are at the present time, under the Act, the responsibility of the Police Commission. The Police Commission consits of a county judge to be appointed by the Lieutenatn-Governor in Council -- generalyy, a county judge who is in the county where the police force is, but not necessarily so -- also the Mayor of the municipality, ex officio -- whoever may be elected Mayor is automatically a member of the Police Commission, and I may say that the Government thinks that is as it should be. In the third place, a magistrate or a crown attorney. In other words, the personnel of the Police Commission in all municipalities is limited in that way, and if we look back to the early stages of the legislation of that time, we can very readily see the reason for limiting the scope of selection to members of a Police Commission. There is always the danger on the one hand of political expediency by some Government-- and I do not know why I should have to be concerned with this at the moment,---

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: But our legislation is always far-reaching and far-seeing --- very far-seeing, up as far as 1967.

AN hon. MEMBER: Yes, here we go again.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): You did not foresee this problem in 1946, did you?

MR. PORTER: Oh, there are many things we have not foreseen, but as soon as these problems arise, Mr. Speaker--

AN hon. MEMBER: Then you see it.

MR. PORTER: --as soon as we can devise--

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): You just make your prophecy retroactive at that time.

MR. PORTER: I beg your pardon?

MR. MILLARD: You just make your prophecy retroactive. Your foresight then takes place behind.

MR. PORTER: Well, I must say I do not understand the hon. member (Mr. Millard) at all.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: "Retroactive foresight"?

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is it.

MR. PORTER: That is a good one.

MR. MILLARD: That is the kind you have.

MR. PORTER: I mean it is a very good one, but as a matter of fact I do not even yet understand it, but I am sure hon. members opposite do, fully. As a matter of fact, this government never does anything retroactively; everything we do is with foresight.

However, this is the situation in connection with Police Commissions throughout the province, that the purpose of limiting the appointment in that way apparently was---and I think the justification is a sound one---to limit the appointment to those officials who are close to the administration of justice and, insofar as possible, remove it from either municipal politics or provincial politics or any other politics. After all, the county judge is appointed by another government entirely. The

mayor of the municipality is elected by the people of the municipality. And, of course, the magistrate is appointed by the Provincial Government, on the other hand the magistrate has a security of tenure; under the statute of the province applying today, a magistrate cannot be dismissed summarily, he can only be dismissed after a certain inquiry procedure which is set up in the Act. It is intended under the legislation that a magistrate shall have just about as great a security of tenure and therefore independence---complete independence---as a judge appointed by the Federal Government.

That was the principle behind the Act that provided for Police Commissions, and with that in view this procedure, we think, wi be adequate to deal with conditions that may arise. If it turns out that some situation arises that will justify some adjustments of the procedure, then by regulation we will be able to do it, and if necessary, at the next session of the Legislature, if any other difficulties arise that need legislative enactment, we shall consider that at the time.

If this procedure is adopted and carried out, it will give every man the benefit of written notice, full information about what his offence may be, or what his alleged offence may be, or the cause of his dismissal, and a complete opportunity of being heard, very similar to the procedure that has been in existence for some time in the Provincial Police, where this sort of procedure is followed.

The hon. member for London (Mr. Calder) spoke to me about this the other day. I do not know why the hon. member for London (Mr. Calder) should be so concerned with

this Bill---

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: But, nevertheless, he is.

AN hon. MEMBER: He will let you know later.

MR. G. E. PARK (Dovercourt): He rushes in where angels fear to tread.

MR. PORTER: But I promised to the hon. member (Mr. Calder) that I would explain fully what the government had in mind as to the sort of regulations that would be passed under this Bill to deal with this problem.

MR. C. C. CALDER (London): Mr. Speaker, if the House is building up its hopes for something scandalous from London on this occasion, let me inform the House that those hopes are going to suffer a great letdown. Behind your throne the other day, Sir, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) and I settled this problem very quietly, I think and correctly. I quite accept the hon. Minister's (Mr. Porter) word that the power intended to be given by this Bill will be promptly employed so far as this government is concerned and, let us hope, by the municipal police commissions, to pass the regulations whereby any man whose services are to be dispensed with shall be given in writing in advance notice of the complaint registered against him.

Let me urge upon the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) however, that he consider further that after the hearings, again a written statement of the reasons for which the actual discharge may be made would also be furnished. It does not logically follow that the charge preferred and the actual cause for dismissal should be the same. I think it would be better to err on the side of safety here and give perhaps

too much protectio. to the person complained about than too little. But depending entirely on the assurance of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter), I concur in the passage of this Bill.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I will say only a word in support of the principle of this Bill. I may have more to say in Committee.

It does seem to me quite clear that policemen, like other people, are entitled to fair treatment and a fair trial if charges are made against them. One of the limitations of the Police Act of 1946, I think it was, was that it restricted the collective bargaining of policemen. Now that, of ourse, has occurred in connection with other employees of government, not only of the provincial government, but there has also been some restriction on the collective bargaining rights of employees of the Federal Government.

It seems to me that if such restrictions are imposed by statute or otherwise, it becomes all the more important that the right of the employees to a fair trial should be safeguarded. I think that is what the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) has in mind, even though it may not be spelled out in the Act itself. Indeed, when we look at the provisions of the Criminal Code, designed to assure a fair trial to any person charged with a criminal offence, I think it is well to remember that for most people a charge which may involve suspension or dismissal may be far more serious than most of the charges provided for under the Criminal Code. It may mean the end of the man's standing in the community, it may mean the end of his livelihood, it may mean the end of his status as a man among men. It is a very serious matter, particularly I would think to a policeman, and there-

fore we sympathize entirely with the object of ensuring a fair trial to a man who is charged. We who are members of the legal profession, and I think other hon. members of the House as well, realize how important it is that the safeguard provided for in the fair trial of an accused person should be respected, mutatis mutandis, in the case of a man who is charged with an offence that might lead to suspension or dismissal.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member for London (Mr. Calder) would agree to move for the discharge of order No. 22, which covers a very similar Bill to this, and thus clear the Order Paper?

MR. CALDER: Mr. Speaker, I so move.

Motion agreed to.

Bill No. 98 discharged.

MR. FROST: Order No. 38.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 38th Order, second reading of Bill No. 102, "An Act to amend the Judicature Act." Mr. Porter.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 102, "An Act to amend the Judicature Act.

There is really very little more to be said on this occasion than I said on the first reading of the Bill. This Bill is to provide for the addition of two judges to the High Court of Ontario, by reason of the increased volume of business, supported by the request of the Chief Justice of the High Court and after a very careful investigation by officials of the Attorney-General's

Department of the need for additional assistance on the bench.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. FROST: Order No. 39.

THE CORONERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 39th Order, second reading of Bill No. 103, An Act to amend the Coroners Act. Mr. Porter.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 103, An Act to amend the Coroners Act.

Mr. Speaker, I may point out with reference to the section of The Coroners Act that is repealed and substituted for in this Bill, subsection 2 of Section 23, that the present section provides that:

> "Where no inquest is held, no post-mortem examination or analysis shall be made without the consent in writing of the Attorney-General, the Crown Attorney or the supervising coroner."

The effect of that section is that no medical practitioner can make a post mortem examination of a dead body without the consent of the Attorney-General or the Crown Attorney or the supervising coroner, even though the physician may be acting with the consent of or at the request of the next of kin.

(Page C-13 follows)

This restriction appeared in the new Coroners Act. That was enacted in 1948, and I must say that I doubt whether the effect of that could have been fully intended at the time.

It is now proposed to amend this subsection to read as follows:

> "When no inquest is held, then the coroner shall not direct that a post-m -tem examination directed by the coroner,
>
> "---the coroner shall not have the power to direct a postmortem examination or analysis without the consent in writing of the Attorney General, the Crown Attorney or supervising coroner".

In other words, a medical practitioner is not restricted from carrying out a postmortem examination at the request of the relatives or the next-of-kin. That is simple effect of that section in the Bill.

The other section provides for certain travelling expenses and other expenses incurred by a coroner in the performance of his duty that are not covered under the present Act.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) a question. Does this apply to a physician, we will say in a case where a patient has died of cancer or some disease where it is thought advisable to investigate after death for the purpose of deciding whether

the diagnosis before death was right or not -- does that limit in any way that practice?

MR. PORTER: No, as a matter of fact this would enable to physician attending the patient to carry out any necessary postmortem examination that he may deem necessary to make to decide the cause of death, or at the request of the relatives who may not be satisfied. He may do that. In other words, it does not require the action of the coroner before that is done.

Under the present wording of the Act it apparently has that effect, and we think that that should not have been the case. It probably was not intended. But, nevertheless, we think it should be settled in this way.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): One point, Mr. Speaker, is that these investigations could be made by doctors or private parties without the fees being chargeable to the Province.

MR. PORTER: That is right.

MR. GRUMMETT: Yes, Before this a coroner would hesitate to issue his warrant for an autopsy, knowing full well, it was not strictly in the course of duty but that they wanted it for insurance purposes or something like that.

MR. PORTER: Yes. Well, now the families could do it or the medical practitioner could do it without having to call on the coroner for authority.

MR. GRUMMETT: That is right. Good amendment.

MR. PORTER: Thank you. The hon. member (Mr. Grummett), of course, has more experience in this line than any other hon.

member of the House.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): The hon. member (Mr. Grummett) is a coroner himself.

MR. PORTER: That is right. Appointed by this Government too.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): An hon. member up here says there may be a lot of postmortem examinations in the near future.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. FROST: Order No. 40.

THE WOLF AND BEAR BOUNTY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 40th Order, second reading Bill No. 104, an Act to amend The Wolf And Bear Bounty Act. Mr. Scott (Peterborough).

Hon. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 104, an Act to amend the Wolf and Bear Bounty Act.

There are two very simple amendments to The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act. The first amendment applies to places where expert cannot pass a claim for a wolf hide being sent in for a bounty as being that of a wolf. I might say that, the problem mostly arises in Southern Ontario, as my experts tell me that the timber wolf in the North does not cross breed with the dog, but that in Southern Ontario the brush wolf does to quite an extent. They advise me they are very, very generous when a claim is sent in and where there is one-eighth or one-sixteenth -- or any indication of wolf blood -- they pay the bounty, but

rather than have the same hide sent in time and again for bounty where they have definitely decided it is not a wolf but a dog with wolf strain in it, they feel they should just retain the hide in the Government's possession.

The second item refers to a wolf or a bear kept in captivity. We wish to make sure the person who has them in captivity does not release them, as once they become accustomed to humans and are released, they are far more dangerous than when in the wild state originally.

(TAKE "D" FOLLOWS)

MR. JOLLIFFE:Mr. Speaker, I would like to relate a tale which the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) has probably heard upon which he may want to express an opinion, after taking exprert advice, at a later stage of the debate.

It is now alleged that anincreasing percentage of the so-called wolves at large on this continent are cross-bred.

From New York State recently it was suggested, I think of their Conservation Division, that a very large number of wolves in that state now have crossed with imported European police dogs or shepherd dogs. It is further suggested that the result of this alliance is an animal that is more cunning and resourceful, and more of a killer, than our native wolfe. I do not know if the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) has any comment to make on this tale for which I, myself do not vouch. It is interesting tonote that one of those who could not inentify them was visiting in the Bruce Peninsula. He visited a farmer who had just shot what was supposed to be a wolfe. This farmer had not heard the stories from New York State. They examined the wolfe he shot and both of them agreed they had never seen one like it before. The farmer and his son probably came to the conclusion that this animal was the result of an alliance between a wolfe and a German police dog.

If it has any significance at all it is this, that this hybrid, like so many hybrids, may have more vitality and more aggressiveness, and more cunning, than our beloved native wolfe; and, therefore would be capable of doing far more dämage per capita. Now, the matter is of some interest. I do not know if the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) has any expert advise on it, or not, but it could easily arise as the

hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr.Scott) will agree, because a good many dogs have been imported into this country from Overseas. Some of them have escaped and gone wild with very natural results.

MR.SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, our biologists inform me that the timber wolfe will not mate with a dog except by forced measures, which is rarely done, I believe. Some people have the idea the sleigh dog is a result of cross. I believe you get two schools of thought on that; but, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has said, we are faced with that problem in Southern Ontario, and the mating of the brush wolfe with particularly three species of dogs - the collie, the police and the chow. The means of identification by our experts, who have spent many years in breeding of furs, is by the inner fur,which is finer, if there is any trace of the wolfe in the animal,of which the skin was set in. The colouring they claim, is rather distinctive in the wolfe but it is not always a definite feature so they have to judge largely by this inner fur. They have possibly thirty to forty cases come in, in the course of a year. They have had in some cases the party who claims for bounty send in the carcass of the animal so that they may examine the skull, so they may examine the jaw, so they may examine the general body formation, rather than turn anybody down.

I agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that it is quite a problem with us in Southern Ontario, especially,and I do think that a great many of the claims that are attributted to wolves or hybrids are very possibly the results of alliances with just plain dogs which have gone "on the loose!"

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST: Order No. 41.

THE FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 41; second reading, Bill No. 105, "An Act to Amend the Forest Fires Prevention Act." Mr. Scott, Peterboro.

Hon. H.R. SCOTT: Mr.Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 105, An Act to Amend the Forest Fires Prevention Act.

Mr. Speaker This is a very simple amendment to The Forest Fires Prevention Act, designed to make more definite in the application for work permits in an area the exact location so that our Fire Prevention Officers instead of just having a certain rough area where such and such work is going on, will know definitely just where to go in case of a fire breaking out and, secondly, we are amending the Legislation covering the clearing of ground for right-of-ways, or flooding of land and so on, as the Act, as it reads. at present says, that the timber must be burned. We are putting the word "unmerchantable" before the word "Timber" so to be sure that anything which is merchantable is salvaged, and, apparently, in the old days the wording of the Act was that any mine, or saw-mill operation in the bush, except that powered by oil engines, must clear a three hundred foot space around it but with the great growth in the use of oil engine we feel that the hazard is such that we should include them in this provision, that they must clear three hundred feet around the operation.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST: Order No. 42.

THE PRIVATE FOREST RESERVES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 42; second reading of Bill

106, An Act to amend the Private Forests Reserves Act. Mr. Scott.

Hon. H.R. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 106 An act to amend the Private Forest Reserves Act.

Mr. Speaker, under the Private Forest Reserves Act certain parties have from time to time requested that woodlots which they own should be set up as private forest reserves. Under t eir original deed possibly certain types of trees have been reserved to the Crown, inasmuch as all the forests in an area once it is set up under the Private Forest Reserves Act can only be cut with the permission of the Minister, we feel that we should remove these certain types f trees from the grant so that it would be entirely clear.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE . FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. S eaker, before moving that the House now adjourn I may say we will meet on Monday, March 4, at 3 o'clock p. m. F irst of all, we will proceed with some of the Bills to clear up the Order Paper and have the final speeches on the Throne debate and the vote on the Throne Debate on Monday afternoon. I amy say, Mr. Speaker, that it was intended there should be two speeches, one from the Opposition, one from the government, but I felt that the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) should really have an opportunity to say something. He, no doubt, will want to flay the government, particularly in view of things which have taken place in the last little while. I thought it was only proper that he should be added to that list. So, we will have the pleasure of having an address by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) on Monday afternoon as well.

MR. H . C. NIXON (Brant): Thank you very much, Mr. Prime Minister.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 3.30 of the clock p. m.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

———•———

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

———•———

Volume XXIII

Monday, March 5th, 1951.

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And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

THE OLEOMARGARINE ACT, 1951.

Hon. T.L. KENNEDY(Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend The Oleomargarine Act, 1951" and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, this involves the definition of the word "oleomargarine". In view of the Lieutenant Governor in Council permission to police the advertising and appoint inspectors.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): What is the definition?

MR. KENNEDY: The B ill will be printed tomorrow and will be available.

THE MILK CONTROL AMENDMENT ACT, 1951.

Hon. T.L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "The Milk Control Amendment Act, 1951," and that the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Do we have to wait for that, too?

MR. KENNEDY: No. Mr. Speaker, I understood with respect to the first reading of the Bill it was permitted to ask the question and one just gave the definition of it.

Now this Act provides that one man be appointed to arbitrate in the Province of Ontario, and some of the powers of the Board be taken from it, and the limits on where a dairy may be changed.

THE FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, 1951.

Hon. T.L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend The Farm Products Marketing Act, 1951," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Explanation.

MR. KENNEDY: It has to do more with policing the old Act. It gives us power to say what a wholesaler is. It gives us power to change some definitions which come under Bill No. 82, at Ottawa.

It has to do with what is left out of the other Act and anything new put in it.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): In other words, there is nothing new in it.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): That is what you say.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): I have here answers to questions 126, 63 and 166.

MR. L.K.F. FELL (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I should like your permission to bring before the Assembly a matter of great public concern, because it involves the loss of some lives within the Province. My remarks are related almost directly to an accident which I unfortunately witnessed last Saturday morning while driving on the Queen Elizabeth highway. I do not think I shall have to relate too much of the actual occurrence because it was covered fairly well in both of our evening papers in Toronto. However, for those who have not read the Toronto papers, the accident with which I am concerned at the moment involved some seven people, a two-car collision. It involves a situation where an east-bound car collided with a west-bound car the result of which was the death of at least two people.

SOME hon. MEMBER: Three.

MR. FELL: Three, now, I am informed. I am not surprised. It also involved serious injuries to four people.

The situation I witnessed I should like to relate very briefly because I think the situation, itself, will illustrate the question I wish to bring before the Assembly. As I say, the two cars were travelling in opposite directions. I came along just as the accident occurred and, because of the condition of the highway, it was obvious that somehow or other the east-bound car had gone out of control and had turned crosswise in the

west-bound lane with the result that the driver going out of Toronto probably could not have avoided striking that other car. It seemed rather ironical -- and I think I was one of the first on the scene -- that a quick glance at most of the people involved in the accident indicated that there were no minor injuries involved. Everyone was obviously seriously hurt. A resident of a house immediately adjoining the scene of the accident happened, by good fortune, to be calling to her husband who was down by the highway working and saw the accident, I understand, went back into her house and called the Provincial Police Department immediately.

From the time I arrived on the scene, and from conversation with this lady later, after the work that could be done had been done at the scene of the accident, I concluded that it was approximately 14 to 15 minutes before the information had been relayed to the local cruisers, perhaps, but certainly 14 to 15 minutes before the . Provincial Police cruisers, arrived at the scene and approximately 25 minutes before the first ambulance arrived. Of course, in the excitement of the accident perhaps my time figures may be out somewhat but certainly that is a good minimum figure, I believe. What actually could be done at the scene of this accident was done. It was obvious that four people had very serious leg and arm fractures. We removed them from the cars, placing them on the ground and tried to cover them up as well as we could. One woman was trapped in one car and it was obvious from her condition that she was dying from a haemorrhage of the head.

A good many people, by the time three or four minutes had elapsed, had stopped and parked their cars and had come across to do what they could. ... It was obvious, perhaps, to many that there was nothing that could be done in the way of first aid. I cannot say -- I am not a doctor -- whether or not in at least two instances we might have saved the life of the lady and the passenger in the second car whose jugular was severed and who was in serious condition. I cannot say that we might have been able to save their lives but I can only say that these people were still living 14 or 15 minutes after I arrived on the scene of the accident.

I have discussed this with residents in that area and obviously, because of the publicity in the papers, I have received a considerable number of phone calls over the weekend from people who are interested and from people who have been involved in accidents on this highway before. I think the House should be acquainted with what people -- "old man Ontario," if you like, think about the Queen Elizabeth highway and about this particular type of situation, too. First of all, it is generally conceded by people who use the Queen Elizabeth highway -- and I happen to be one of those travelling 30,000 to 40,000 miles per year in my car -- that our efforts to reduce speeding on the Queen Elizabeth highway will have to be continued, but it is obvious from the results that appear from day to day that we are not succeeding in reducing it to a point where these accidents are going to be reduced sufficiently. First aid, when an accident occurs on the Queen Elizabeth highway,

is generally of very little use in many cases because, when you are travelling in a car at the speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour and you strike an object it stands to reason that something is going to give. Bones are broken, skulls are fractured and, in this case which I am relating to you now, one man had his throat cut, his jugular severed. First aid was of absolutely no use. I had a good sized first aid kit and I got it out. There happened to be a nurse come along shortly after who volunteered her services. We went through our kit and there was absolutely nothing that would help us but cotton-batting to swab the wounds. These people, in this particular accident, in addition to the shock of the accident, in addition to bleeding, in addition to all of the other injuries, had to be laid out on the ground, mud, snow, rain beating down on their faces and they had to lie there for some 12 or 14 minutes before we were able to get at least one of them into an ambulance. Even then we did not have sufficient ambulances to move everyone. We finally solicited, or someone in the crowd had the presence of mind to call a local car dealer who sent down a panel truck. We put two more people in that.

The point I am trying to make is this, that there are obviously some steps which must be taken to reduce the number of deaths which occur in accidents on the Queen Elizabeth highway. From what I can learn the Queen Elizabeth highway between Toronto and Niagara Falls is probably, per mile, the most heavily travelled piece of road in Ontario. It may be very true that the number

of accidents which occur on the Queen Elizabeth highway is, perhaps, lower than on any other highway we have in Ontario; but it is probably just as true that the number of serious, critical accidents which occur on the Queen Elizabeth highway forms a higher percentage than on any other highway in the province. Those of us who had this experience last week -- I have seen lots of serious accidents on the Queen Elizabeth highway and this was probably the worst I have seen -- came to the conclusion, and I think the Ontario Provincial Police may make a recommendation to this effect, too, that what is needed on that highway in case of accidents is not necessarily always first aid but primarily the ability to get the injured people to a hospital and to surgical treatment as quickly as possible. I repeat, as quickly as possible.

When the Ontario Profincial Police arrived there was nothing, obviously, they could do; they simply directed traffic, they removed their jackets and let us have them to cover the people up. What was needed was a doctor or swift removal to hospital.

Therefore, on that basis, I should like, if I may, to propose this as a recommendation to the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) for his consideration: that because of the serious accidents which are occuring on the Queen Elizabeth highway and perhaps on other highways, too, but more particularly the Queen Elizabeth highway at this time, we should continue to enforce the present efforts to reduce the speeding on that highway; that we should establish, if possible, more first aid stations along the highway; and that -- this may be a new

wrinkle -- we should have situated along that highway at particular intervals a phone which could be lifted by anyone at any time and which is connected directly with the local Provincial Police office, or some other office and which will give them an immediate call. On the Queen Elizabeth highway, as a result of some of the highway regulations, new houses are not being built too close to the highway; people are moving back. It is quite often difficult to get to telephones. I suggest we should have emergency telephones placed along that highway at reasonable intervals. I would suggest that the present police cruiser system, if it is to be maintained, should have more equipment. We had to borrow crow-bars and so on to pry people out of the cars. It seemed to me odd that the police cruisers were not equipped with machinery or tools for that purpose. These are the recommendations I have to make. First of all, I believe that we must have on that highway, because of the use it gets, an established patrol of ambulances, whether they are ambulances or cruisers, that our present police cruiser operators will drive and use for the purpose of ambulances in case of accidents of this kind, and when there are no accidents, to drive and operate as police cruisers.

If we are to continue with the present practice of police patrol cruisers we might incorporate in that system at least four ambulances working on the highway between Toronto and Niagara Falls continuously.

As I say, I drive my car quite a bit on the highway. The Queen Elizabeth highway has been built six to twelve inches too narrow. Anyone who drives on that

highway, when it is raining, slushy or muddy, will agree with me, that there is a serious danger of your wheels going off at least on one side of the highway, whenever you try to pass a car and more particularly if you have to try to pass a transport. I would suggest that somehow or other we get a further six to twelve inches put on the side of the highway.

I do not want to go on any further. I wanted to raise the point today, because I was quite shocked at this accident, as were a number of other people who witnessed it. The general concensus of opinion was that we might have been able to save at least one or two lives had we been able to get ambulance service sooner than we did. The shock to these people might have been reduced had we been able to get them to a hospital before they regained consciousness.

I would offer this by way of suggestion to the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter). I feel he will give it his very serious consideration and I should not be surprised if he takes some steps in the direction I have recommended this afternoon.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, of course, being a witness at a fatal accident of this kind is bound to bring home to any person the very great danger which exists in driving about on highways at any time and, indeed, in any part of the province, or in any place where there is a volume of traffic. Everything the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell) says about the dangers on the Queen Elizabeth highway no doubt apply equally to almost any other

highway on which there is traffic in the province. I do not know that one section is very much more dangerous than another or very much safer than another; indeed, in some of the more remote areas a very much greater time would likely elapse before assistance came.

I wish to make this statement, Mr. Speaker, with reference to the Provincial Police who attended this accident, because I think that in this case, as in most cases, the Provincial Police acted with promptness and efficiency.

At 9:40 a.m. on Saturday, March 3, Provincial Constable Fenwick, who was on duty at the Port Credit detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police, received a call regarding the accident on the Queen Elizabeth highway. Sargeant Raymer, Officer in Charge, immediately despatched a Provincial Police car which arrived at the scene at 9:45 a.m. Five minutes after the message came the car arrived at the scene. I do not know whether it would be humanly possible to have any more prompt attention by the Provincial Police than that. Simultaneously two ambulance services were notified. As soon as the message came to the Provincial Police the police immediately notified two ambulance services. Skinner's Ambulance Service at Port Credit, and Butler's Ambulance Service at Islington, were notified by the Provincial Police. All that can be done in an accident of this kind is what is humanly possible under the circumstances. I am sure that the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell) will appreciate that we cannot have policemen at every spot where an accident might happen. In this case as

soon as the message came through they were on the scene of the accident within five minutes.

MR. FELL: Mr. Speaker, may I say I think there is some conflict in figures here. I could not have been any more than ten cars behind when the accident occurred. My watch said 9:25 at the time it occurred. It might have been, as the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) has said, that the Provincial Police did not receive the message until 9:40 and at 9:45 they had a cruiser on the spot.

MR. PORTER: They could not be there very well until they had received the message.

MR. FELL: It was 9:25 when the accident occurred. There was a 20-minute interval between the accident occurred and the time the police cruiser arrived there, after being notified.

MR. PORTER: The police were notified at 9:40 and they arrived at 9:45. Apparently the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell) did not notify them. Somebody else did notify them. He does not know how long they took to get them.

MR. FELL: But, there is still a twenty-minute lapse.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do not leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee, (Mr. Patrick in the Chair).

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Private Bills. Order No. 1.

CITY OF FORT WILLIAM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 13, "An Act Respecting the City of Fort William", Mr. Cox.

Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 13 reported.

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 2.

CITY OF ST. CATHARINES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 33, "An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines", Mr. Houck.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 33 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 3.

CITY OF ST. THOMAS

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order, House in Committee On Bill No 10, "An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas", Mr. Elgin.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Schedules (a) and (b) agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 10 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 4.

CITY OF LONDON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth Order, House in Committee on Bill No 14, "An act respecting the City of London, Mr. Patrick.

Sections 1 to 21 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 14 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 5.

CITY OF OSHAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 26, "An Act respecting the City of Oshawa, Mr. Thomas (Ontario).

Sections 1 to 8 inclusive agreed to.

Schedules (a) and (b) agreed to.

Schedules (C) and (d) agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 26 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Resolution .

Mr. Chairman, I beg to inform the House that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having been informed of the proposed resolution recommend it to the consideration of the House.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: By Mr. Porter, resolved that the House resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following resolution:

> "That where it appears by a return to the Lieutenant-Governor or to any department of the government that in any year a sheriff, local registrar of the Supreme Court, a deputy-registrar, County or District Court clerk and registrar of the surrogate court, whether holding one or more of the above offices, has derived from the fees, emoluments and salary, if any, of his office, after deducting necessary disbursements, an income which does not exceed $3,200, or the amount at which he is commuted as the case may be, there may, on the report of the

Inspector of Legal Offices, be paid to such officer out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund an amount sufficient to make up the income for the year to $3,200, or to the amount at which he is commuted as the case may be, if the Lieutenant-Governor in Council so directs, as provided by Bill No. 101, An Act to amend The Public Officers' Fees Act."

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 26.

THE NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-sixth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 91, "An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act", Mr. Gemmell.

On Section 1:

Hon. W.S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, I would like to move that the article "the" be struck out where it occurs for the first time in the eighth line and the word "any" be substituted therefor and the words "ahy part of" be substituted for the word "such" in the same line.

Motion agreed to.

Section 1 as amended agreed to.

Section 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 91 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 27.

THE OLD-AGE PENSION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-seventh Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 81, "An Act to amend the Old-Age Pension Act", Mr. Goodfellow.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 81 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 29.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-ninth Order, House in Committee On Bill No. 102, "An Act to amend The Judicature Act", Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 4 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 102 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 30.

THE CORONERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirtieth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 103, "An Act to amend the Coroners Act", Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 103 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 31.

THE WOLF AND BEAR BOUNTY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-first Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 104, "An Act to amend The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act", Mr. Scott (Peterborough).

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 104 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 32.

THE FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-Second Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 105,"An Act to amend The Forest Fires Prevention Act", Mr. Scott (Peterborough).

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 105 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 33.

THE PRIVATE FOREST RESERVES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-third Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 106, "An Act to amend The Private Forest Reserves Act", Mr. Scott (Peterborough).

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) could tell us what would be the area involved in this Bill? Could he give us any examples?

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report certain bills. We will take this up later. There may be some debate, and the time is getting on.

MR. A.A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Is that the six month's hoist?

MR. FROST: Oh, no, we will take this up the next day.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes (Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

MR. T.L. PATRICK (Middlesex North):Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report certain Bills and one Resolution,begs leave to sit again and moves the adoption of the Report.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 23.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-third Order, Resuming the Adjourned Debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an Address in Reply to the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, Mr. Frost.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I little thought when this debate adjourned last Thursday evening that I would be resuming the debate today. I might, I suppose, have gone on and made my small contribution in replying for the Liberal Party group in this House after 10:30 Thursday night but when the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Gordon) was speaking on the debate at nearly 10:30 there were three other speakers listed ahead of me and just as he was witting down I was advised none of the other three were to go on at that time and I was to go on next. I thought if it was not convenient for them to go on, it was not convenient for me to go on either and I was willing to let it go under the circumstances because being nearly 60 years on the farm, Mr. Speaker, I do not mind how early you start me to work in the morning or how hard you work me during the day, but I am beginning to object to these all-night sessions. I do appreciate the kindness of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) in arranging for me to go on first this afternoon. I presume they thought that with my grey hair and long years of service I deserved some consideration and I can say in reply that within the next two years I expect to be sitting over on that side of the House again --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. NIXON: That would be the third and the last time, Mr. Speaker, and I do not know of anything that would give me more pleasure than to reciprocate this greant kindness to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) should they at that time be with us and sitting on this side of the House.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Do you want a membership card, Harry (Mr. Nixon)?

MR. NIXON: I am attempting to make a contribution to the debate; whether it is good or bad, better or worse, the next few minutes will tell.

(TAKE "C" FOLLOWS)

It has been my observation frequently---and in this I am sure my hon. friend the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) will agree with me---that an hon. member frequently gets into more trouble by talking too much than if he keeps quiet.

Now, Mr. Speaker, late as it is in the Session, I do not intend to deny myself the pleasure of paying my respects to you, and to tell you how glad I am, indeed, that you are evidently enjoying good health, and discharging the duties of your office in such an able and satisfactory manner. I know that comparisons are never in good taste, but I do want to say this---because, you know, one never knows what a year will bring forth in the life of a Legislature, particularly after the third Session of that Legislature has passed---and you know Mr. Drew at one time said it was traditional there should be a general election after the third Session of the Legislature---but in any case I want to say that with you in office I would be quite happy if we could adopt a system which apparently obtains in the Mother of Parliaments, where Mr. Speaker is elected to office, and continues in office as long as his health permits or he desires so to do, irrespective of what government happens to occupy the Treasury benches. His election is not contested in the constituency.

So, Mr. Speaker, having arranged for your acclamation at the next election, I will leave it to someone else to see what Liberal might be acclaimed, to make it a very harmonious duet.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. NIXON: I would like to congratulate the hon. members who have made contributions to this debate. I think I can fairly say that never in my experience -- and I think I have heard practically all of the addresses on the Speech from the Throne debate -- have I listened to Speakers which were of a higher order than those to which we have listened this year, and my congratulations go to all the hon. members.

I would like to make a special reference to the two new hon. Ministers in the Cabinet -- in fact, the three hon. Ministers, as the hon. Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Hamilton) did not retain his Portfolio of Reform Institutions as long as I would have liked, because I have known him for many, many years and have always had a high regard for him, and I feel he would have made a great contribution to the important Department of Reform Institutions, had he seen fit, to remain longer in that Department.

But to my hon. friend, the Minister of Reform Institutions now (Mr. Foote) and the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) I extend my most sincere congratulations on their appointment. I have listened to their addresses this Session with a good deal of interest, and considerable agreement. I want to make particular reference to the speech of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) the other day in regard to the pre-marriage blood test, because on two or three occasions when I was in the Government, and holding the Portfolio of the Provincial Secretary, being in charge of the Marriage Act, it fell to my lot to present the government's case

against just such a Bill as was up before the House the other day, and while I was reasonably sure I was right, I never felt I made too good a job of my arguments in that behalf, but now I know I was right, and, better still, I know the reasons why I was right.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON(ST.David): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) might be surprised to know that I just received a letter in the mail today from a former Liberal in Ottawa telling me he was sure my Bill was right.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. NIXON: That shows how difficult it is to please everybody with legislation.

I had it in mind to refer to the address of my good friend, the hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail) Many years ago, the hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail) and I came into public life more or less at the same time, I in 1919, and she, in 1921. We were both under the auspices of the United Farmers of Ontario but shortly after we were elected, the United Farmers decided to go out of politics, so we were sort of left out on a limb, with a limb sawed off behind us. However, finally I ended up in the Liberal Party and my good friend (Miss MacPhail) with the CCF. I do not intend to argue as to whom made the right move, but I am sure we are very happy in our decision.

AN hon. MEMBER: You made the right move; she made the left.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. NIXON: I was in agreement with very much that she said in her address the other day, but there

was one suggestion from which I wish to disassociate myself very emphatically, and that is, that pensions should be arranged for the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), the hon. Member for East York (Miss MacPhail) and the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon).

I assure you, Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of applying for a pension. I hope my good constituents up in Brant do not get the idea that I am ready for one, because I anticipate several years yet of interest and, I hope, usefulness, as a member of this Legislature, and not all of those years on this side of the House, either.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. NIXON; When the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) was referring to the hon. member for East York 'Miss MacPhail), he suggested we should recommend that her long service be recognized, by having her appointed to the Senate. Here again the hon. Ministers on the government side of the House seem to feel that Ottawa should look after all our problems here -- not that our good friend from East York (Miss MacPhail) is any "problem".

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. NIXON: May I say, Mr. Speaker, that I have sat in this House when we had Conservative Governments in Ottawa, and never once on any of those occasions did any conservative member suggest we should reform the Senate by appointing Liberals or CCF's as members of that august body, and while it would give me much pleasure indeed to see the hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail) translated to the Senate, I feel we should not leave that

entirely to the Federal authorities, but it might so happen that we could do something for her ourselves here, and I suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Foote) that now he is a position of great authority and opportunity, he might arrange with the Conservative Powers in East York to secure an acclamation for the present sitting hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. NIXON: That is a much more practical suggestion than we should arrange to have her appointed to the Senate.

MR. W. H. TEMPLE (High Park): The Liberals would not oppose her?

MR. NIXON: In these few minuted alloted to me for reply this afternoon, I want to deal first with some of the points brought up by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in his address on the Speech from the Throne, where he did me the great honor to pay so much attention to my radio address a couple of days before. The hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. Baxter) said that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) spent forty minutes dealing with my 15 minute radio address. However, I was so interested in his address that I forgot to watch the clock.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said that my address was a "honey". I thought it was rather good myself, Mr. Speaker.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. NIXON: I did not know that I had such a distinguished radio audience, or I would not have started my address as I did, but instead of saying, "Good evening, Ladies and Gentlemen", I would have said, "Good evening, Mr. Prime Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen". Apart from that I do not wish to make any change whatsoever in the address.

(TAKE C-7 FOLLOWS)

I thought I would reciprocate this afternoon by referring to some of the things the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) mentioned ih his address.

I was somewhat amused to hear the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) tell the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) not to be too tough on us, in his address. Mr. Speaker, I have been assailed by those who are really past masters at the job, by such past masters as Howard Ferguson and Hartley Dewart, and I can assure the hon. members that after being assailed by such men as those, it is a pleasure indeed to be assailed by such a genial friend as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

I think of all the politicians I have met in this House over a period of some 32 years, Mr. Ferguson was pre-eminent, by a long-long odds. I do recall one time that he vowed he was going to nail my hide to the fence, which, I am sure, would have been a very uncomfortable proceeding.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. NIXON: But I am still here, Mr. Speaker, with my hide fairly intact, while Howard (Mr. Ferguson) has long since gone to his reward, and may Heaven rest his soul. He wqs a very able politician indeed, and he could take a mole-hill and build it into a mountain better than anyone I ever knew.

I am reminded of the $100. "Coal scuttle", to which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) referred, and which actually cost I think $93.60. That was spent by the Tory government -- or the hon. Minister of Public Works -- of that day, when purchasing some furniture for the Prime Minister's office. It had a very handsome brass rail which

extended around three sides of the fireplace -- really it was a double rail -- and I do not think any hon. member ever put his foot on a nicer one.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. NIXON: Then there was a square brass box for holding fuel, and a coal scuttle also for holding fuel, with the andiron equipment, the shovel, and pincers and poker. They were of beautifully wrought brass, and made a very handsome adornment in the office of the Prime Minister. I never went into that office without looking at that, and having quite a chuckle at the way Mr. Ferguson exploited it, as he went about all over the province, and spoke of the coal scuttle, and our Tory friend even organized torgh-light parades, with a coal scuttle on the end of a broom, and what could we say about that?

I was very sorry, when it became my time to occupy that office for a short two or three months, to find it was missing, and I tried to get it back. I would have gladly paid $200, out of my own pocket to restore it to its place in the hon. Prime Minister's office.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I had it upstairs, and I brought it downstairs, so as the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) will come in to see me, he can see it again.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. NIXON: I think that is a different set. I will tell the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that that particular set of brass furnishing was sent to Ottawa for war scrap. I tried the very first day I was in office to have it returned, but they said it was immediately broken up and used for scrap.

There was another set purchased at the same time, and that is probably what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has now. However, I will come in and have a look at it.

MR. FROST: I thought I had it, anyway.

MR. NIXON: The first matter I want to deal with very briefly, Mr. Speaker, is this: the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) went to considerable length in his reference to the Hope Report, and he read on the record what I said about it in my radio address, so I do not intend to go over that ground again, but I do hope on a later occasion to refer to that matter at greater length. But in his very carefully considered and prepared remarks on the recommendations of the Hope Report, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said -- and I am quoting from page E-9 -- :

> " In much of this field covered by the Commission there is agreement; in the remainder there is disagreement, extending to very sharp disagreement. In some cases the differences extend to a number of points of view. In fact, it may almost be said that in some particular parts, the Report is a statement of differences. As I have said, in some points the Report is unanimous; and in some, it is anything but unanimous."

Then, again, on page F-2 we find this:

> " Concerning those parts of the Report which are very extensive and upon which

> there is unanimous agreement on the part of the Commission, there are subjects which deserve the utmost consideration."

I will not deal with the whole matter of the Commission and its recommendations at this time, but I do want to point that, as I read the Report -- and I have spent considerable time reading it -- I found it very, very interesting. My friend, the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) said that I was reading it and studying it so carefully that he actually worried for my health, but may I inform him now of something which he did not know, that I took sections of his Report home, and read them, and brought them back and put them in the box, and he never even missed them.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. NIXON: This is what the commissioner said in Chapter 29, under the heading: "Differences of Opinion within the Commission":

> " At the conclusion of our deliberations it was found that four of our colleagues, namely, Messrs. Henderson, Kelly, Pigatt, and Saint-Jacques differred so radically from the majority of the members of the Commission that they did not feel free to sign the majority Report even 'with reservations'. Hence they submitted what is truly a minority report".

So I submit, as I read this Report, and read the other memorandum, that there is no part of this Commission's Report

that bears the signatures of all the members of that Commission, therefore, there is no part that is unanimous, and they so be considered.

Mr. Speaker, if one reads from the Table of Contents the number of memoranda which were submitted by these Commissioners, we have:

First: what might be called the "Main Report" -- the conclusions.

Secondly: The Report of Dr. Neelands and Dr. Whitelock.

Thirdly: The memorandum of Mr. A.V. Chapman, and

Fourth: The memorandum by Dr. Sidney Smith, and as I read the Report, Doctor Smith signed the Main Report, with reservations; he signed the Neelands Report with reservations, and then put in a Report of his own.

Then there is the minority Report -- No. 5 -- by Messrs. Henderson, Kelly, Pigatt and Saint-Jacques.

No. 6: Memorandum by Mr. Saint-Jacques.

No. 7: A memorandum by Mr. J.H. Clarke.

So, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we cannot take up any part of this Report or the six or seven memoranda which accompanied it, and say "that on this matter the Commissioners were in unanimous agreement".

Then, to go on to the question of government records. I do not know whether there is much to be gained by threshing over this old straw, which has been dealt with so often, but the hon. Premier and Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) seemed to get a lot of pleasure out of it, and I do not propose to let some of the statements go unchallenged.

He took a violent exception to the figures I gave in my radio speech, as to the amount of money which was spent by the Liberal government in its last year, and the amount he is spending this year.

(TAKE "D" FOLLOWS)

He said the $100,000,000 I mentioned was $8,000,000 too much, as the Liberal Government of '43 had only spent (92,000,000. Now, I did not say that we had spent $100,000,000. I said that $100,000,000 in the last year of the Liberal Government was more than enough to pay for all the running expenses of the government, and if we only spent $92,000,000, well then, that statement was accurate, was on the safe side. But to be perfectly safe -- and one must be very exact in this matter, the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) requires such exactitude from the Opposition but permits himself such latitude in dealing with budget figures, that you should be very careful -- the next year the expenditure of the government was $107,000,000, and five months of that year the Liberal Government of the day was responsible, so if he chose that particular period, then I was perfectly safe. But he did take violent exception to my use of the figure of $353,000,000, he said I was $150,000,000 out. Now, Mr. Speaker, if I were $150,000,000 out, I would not have much left, to tell the honest truth, but I cannot see why he should have quarrelled with that figure, because that is in the Estimates that we spent weeks passing in this House, and if there are any budget figures that should mean something, they are the Estimates that hon. members deal with in the House. On page 3 of last year's Estimates -- the Estimates we are spending now, the current year which I stressed were the figures to which I was referring, there is in the summary:

"To be voted $215,000,000

"Statutory $138,000,000

"Total $353,424,000"

So I was certainly accurate in that reference. I wondered at the time if I had added them up wrong, but when I referred again to the Estimates, I found that they were already added up for me.

He said I was trying to mislead -- no, not mislead, I was pulling the moss over the --

MR. FROST: Pulling the wool over their eyes.

MR. NIXON: Pulling the wool over their eyes, yes, and he sent over the Auditor's Report. Now, if anyone were pulling wool over their eyes, it was the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) or the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) because the Auditor's Report has nothing to do with the Estimates of this year, and he said I shouldn't have referred to those figures because I was making the assumption because the House voted them that the government intended to spend them.

Well, if we can take any indication from the Auditor's Report on the year before, they would spend much more, because on Page 15 of the Auditor's Report, which was just tabled this Session, it says:

> "Estimated Gross Expenditure for the year as shown on page 5 of the 1950 Estimates was $316,668,000. The actual gross expenditure was $336,500,000, a net increase of $19,776,000."

So that the government actually exceeded the Estimates we voted two years ago for last year, exceeded them by

$20,000,000, and yet the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) takes me to task because I even suggested that this sum of $353,000,000 voted by the House might be spent by the government this year.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that I can very properly claim that my figures, the figures I submitted in the radio speech which he dealt with at such great length can certainly be well defended.

Then the next point I marked in my hon. friend's (Mr. Frost) address was on page G5.:

> "MR. JOLLIFFE: Tell us about rural hydro rates?
>
> "MR. FROST: I say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that the rural rates are lower than they were in 1940."

Now, surely my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) does not want to attempt to maintain that statement. I think he has already qualified it to some extent when my colleague, my hon. friend the member for Waterloo South (Mr. Brown) was speaking. I looked up in my own files, but unfortunately I couldn't go back to 1940, but I do have a bill here of December, in 1944.

MR. FROST: Of course my hon. friend (Mr. Nixon) knows there was a reduction in 1943 which went away below 1940. I think the present rates just bring it back to about 1940.

MR. NIXON: Now, now. I want to deal with that, because I dealt with that so-called reduction in 1944 in my speech on the Throne Debate at that time, and

my hon. friends were taking great credit for striking off the one dollar service charge, and here is what I said about that at that time -- page 177 of Hansard:

> "It did seem rather a cheap gesture when the dollar service charge was eliminated. We were all in favour of that elimination, but it has been nullified by adding the amount of killowatt hours which must be paid for at the first rate from 126 for three months to 180."

That is, instead of 126 we had previously paid for at .03¢ a killowatt hour, the then Leader of the House, Mr. Drew -- and they did say in those days there should not be Hydro but Highdrew/were we talking about, because he certainly took over the administration of the Hydro completely -- but he increased that from 126 to 180 and whereas he struck off the three dollar service charge, it put $3.46 onto my bill. So there was no reduction by my hon. friends in those days, even though they did strike off the service charge and take great credit for it. Since then, in the first reading as from 1944 to December of this last year, they increased the killowatt hours in the first reading from 240 to 360 and they increased the rate from .04¢ to 4.4; in the second, the rate increased from 720 at 1.26 to 1080 at 2.1, an increase of 360 killowatt hours there; and the third rate has been increased -- that is where the balance of the power used goes -- from ¾¢ to 1.1¢ per killowatt hour. The electricity that cost me $36.42 in 1944 cost me

$64.26 today. Adjusting that for the fact that I am using slightly more hydro now than I did then, the figures are 64 as against 42, or an increase from 1944 to 1950 of 52%.

Now, that does not look as if they are lower than they were in 1940.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE: (Leader of the Opposition): That is what I was trying to get him to tell us about.

MR. NIXON: Yes, but he very carefully avoided it by the very definite statement that rural rates were lower than they were in 1940.

AN hon. MEMBER: No. water heaters.

MR. NIXON: And my hon. friends who live in the city might be interested as to how they are paying for hydro compared to 1943, because I notice now in Toronto, for instance, in their 1943 report, the interim price of hydro to the city of Toronto was $22.60 -- that is per killowatt, I believe. I noticed in the Star the other day when they were rejoicing over a rebate from the hydro, that they are now assessed at $33.10 per killowatt, an increase from $22.34 to $33.10, an increase there of some 48% in the cost of Hydro in the cities, so it is not the rural users alone that are suffering because of the extravagance of the hydro under this administration.

AN hon. MEMBER: The worst is yet to come.

MR. NIXON: And the worst is yet to come, as my hon. friend says, when we get this conversion business paid for.

And we come back again to the letter written by

Mr. Hepburn that my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) dug out of the mothballs and read to us in his address -- or read part of it. Now I dealt with this some years ago when the then hon. member for Waterloo South, Mr. Chaplin, read this same letter. This letter is of course taken out of its sequency with several other letters and these two paragraphs taken out of their context presented quite a different picture entirely from the right picture.

I had a great deal to do with this correspondence, because I initiated it as Provincial Secretary. I had to do with the diversion of Long Lac and Agoki. We wanted recognition by Washington of our rights to the use of this diverted water right on down through the Great Lakes system, and that is what this correspondence was about. We wrote at considerable length to the then Prime Minister of Canada asking him on our behalf to take the matter up with Washington and get their recognition of our rights to this water. He wrote back that he thought the whole thing could be taken up along with the deep waterways scheme of power development and deep waterways, and it was then that Mr. Hepburn took the correspondence out of my hands -- and I am not liable to forget this.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. NIXON: And the letters, if my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) produces them all, would show this; he insisted very emphatically that the diverted waters should be dealt with and recognition asked for separate entirely from the issue of power development or deep waterways. And it was very well indeed that he did so, because we would not have had that recognition yet, Mr. Speaker, had it been hooked

up with a treaty for the deep waterways scheme in toto.

Incidentally, I have no apologies whatever to make to this House for my responsibility in connection with the diversion of the water of Long Lac or Ogoki. I say without reservation that seldom indeed has the Province of Ontario spent a million dollars to better advantage than when the Long Lac waters were diverted from the Albany River to Lake Superior and the Ogoki River likewise, because, for all time to come, Mr.Speaker, Ontario will have the use of these waters, as Washington has recognized we will have the exclusive use of these waters at Sault Ste. Marie, at Niagara Falls and down in the St. Lawrence development when it comes along.

And already there is the development at Aguasabon of some 53,000 horsepower, I believe, and evidently it is a very economical development because they can sell it at $17. a horsepower and make money.

AN hon. MEMBER: $16.

MR. NIXON; $16. or $17. we will not quarrel over that figure, I think there was some difference. And the waters of the Ogoki are already being used at the Nipigon developments and also at Niagara Falls and will be on the St. Lawrence. So those diversions have already paid handsome dividends to the Province of Ontario and will continue to do so and I tell my hon. friend the member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) that that story, as far as the diversion goes, it is not a mess in the Liberals back yard, as he suggested, and I will defend that on any occasion.

Now I must take a moment to deal with his

references to Lands and Forests and his criticism of what I have said in my radio address on that subject, because I do feel very strongly that this province is entitled to some net revenue from our Lands and Forests, Mr. Speaker, and when I suggested that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said that we had "milked" the Lands and Forests, well, I do not know why there should be so much stigma or reflection in milking. Some of my hon. friends over there and I have done a great deal of it, I presume all of us have done a little at one time or another. For 102 years on the farm on which I live, we have milked the cows and the milk cheque we get today is bigger and better than ever before. And you might say we "milk" the land; never a year but what there were cash crops taken off the land, and yet the crops are better today. Two years ago my wheat yielded 54 bushels to the acre, better than my dad or my granddad had ever grown. And we have also "milked" the bushlands; every year the bushlands are "milked" for fuel for three families and logs for what timber we need, and yet after 102 years there are more trees on the farm than there were, certainly 50 or 60 years ago. That is the only way we know to make a living, Mr. Speaker, but the government -- all they want to do is to "milk" the taxpayers.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): And the cows in Jerusalem.

AN hon. MEMBER: There are some of them around too.

MR. NIXON: I do not know -- some years ago,

take for instance in 1946 and 1947 when my hon. friend now the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) was in charge of the Game and Fish Department, he got a net revenue out of that Department of $100,166,000. And when Mr. Thompson -- not Walter Thomson, but "Tommy" Thompson, the hon. member for Kent, another very able businessman, was in charge of the Lands and Forests, he got $2,156,000 of net revenue out of that Department. And my hon. friend as Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) was very glad indeed to get it.

MR. FROST: Well, they spend it all in conservation now.

MR. NIXON: Well, I just doubt that, I just doubt that.

MR. JOLLIFFE: They spend some of it on literature.

MR. NIXON: I still think, Mr. Speaker, that the lands and forests of Ontario today, when their products are so valuable and there is an unlimited market at the highest prices ever for the products of our forests, that Old Man Ontario or the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) is entitled to a handsome net revenue of at least as much if not twice as much as when my hon. friend (Mr. Dunbar) had the Game and Fish and Mr. Thompson had the Lands and Forests of that day.

I have already exceeded the time I had given myself this afternoon. It is amazing how fast it goes by. But there was a reference by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in his address that I had "walked out"of a conference at Ottawa. Well, that I must emphatically

deny. I think I attended all the conferences that were held by the Liberal Government of Ontario and the Federal Government of Canada at that time; certainly I attended all the Sirois Conferences and all the Tax Adjustment Agreement Conferences, and we never walked out of any of those. But when I did suggest that my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) and Premier Drew of that time had "blown up" their Conferences, you suggested I should come to order, so that I did so, but I am in order now in repeating that, that while we did not walk out of any conferences in our day, my hon. friends did "torpedo" the conference that he attended back there in 1945 and 1946 and while now he has evidently had a sort of death bed repentance changing his attitude completely toward these conferences and Ottawa I am afraid it is too late to achieve the results that might have then been achieved.

MR. MacLEOD: "Ye cannot enter now."

MR. NIXON: I will deal with this matter at greater length later on in the B udget Debate or on the Estimates, because I wanted to bring several matters to the attention of the House, but my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) was so extremely kind in offering me these few minutes and I did guarantee I would not go past the half hour, that I am not going to encroach any longer, except to refer, Mr. Speaker, to the amendments and the motion that are before you for hon. members to vote on this afternoon, and I need not say that it is our intention to vote for the amendment to the amendment.

Now in that, along with other matters, there is the definite challenge to the government of no confidence,

and we mean it as that. I do suggest that the people of the province of Ontario would like to elect their Prime Ministers as such.

AN hon. MEMBER: What about Walter?

MR. NIXON: Since the last election we have had three governments in this province, one under Mr. Drew, who was defeated, thanks to my hon. friend; we must always remember that to the credit of the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Temple).

Then we had the government under the present hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy); and now the government under my good friend (Mr. Frost). But I do suggest that in looking back on the history of the Province of Ontario, when the mantle of the Prime Minister has been tossed from one to another -- including myself, Mr. Speaker, -- starting back from Sir James Whitney to Hearst, and from Ferguson to Henry, and from Hepburn to Conant to Nixon --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. NIXON: That the people do not seem to like that manner of selecting their Prime Minister, and it might be wise to have the situation regularized in the province of Ontario at the earliest possible moment.

And as far as I am concerned, my attitude has always been: "Trust the people", and I can assure my hon. friend (Mr. Frost) that if he decides to accept this challenge and go to the people this summer, he will receive no criticism from me on that score, and then we can move on to this great Modern Liberal Democracy which he referred to earlier.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on February 7, I moved an amendment to the Motion in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. I will be remembered that after I spoke on that day the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) spoke, and subsequently the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver), the House leader of the Liberal group, who, himself, moved the amendment to the amendment, spoke, and since the inception of the debate on the amendment to the amendment I have not spoken; so that I welcome this opportunity to make some comments on the debate and on the motion and the amendments before the House.

I was interested to hear the remarks just made by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), who speaks from experience about the desirability of trusting the people and letting them decide who should lead the province. I cannot say that I disagree with what he had to say; but I must take it, Mr. Speaker, that he would expect his own leader in this Province, should the opportunity arise, to submit himself also to a decision by the electors, wherever they may be available, and I am sure that he would not wish his leader to evade any opportunity which might come his way to face the electors at an early date, should that opportunity arise.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Some of them might even vacate a seat for him.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Yes. That occurred to me. Then, by trusting the people, it could be ascertained whether there is any confidence in him beyond the boundaries of the party convention.

At a very early stage in this debate there were four questions raised upon which we hoped to receive very clear statements of government policy. One was the question of provincial-municipal relations; the second, the question of agriculture and cooperatives; the third, the housing problem; and the fourth, the administration of our resources in this province. It will be remembered that I invited the hon. Ministers to tell us very frankly what the policy of the government is. From some of them we have heard; from some of them we have not heard.

Incidentally, I welcome back to the House today as I am sure all of the hon. members do, the hon. Minister for Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE:. He seems to have been a casualty in recent weeks. I would like to assure him that we missed him very much. We missed his smile; we missed his interruptions; we missed his violations of the rules of order which we have come to expect from day to day; and, of course, we missed from him any speech on the important subject of provincial-municipal relations. Perhaps we can get that at an early date.

I would like to make one or two comments on the tone of the debate. I think, on the whole, it has been at a fairly high level. I must acknowledge that some of the hon. Ministers made, I think, a real effort to speak on a high plane about the work of their Departments. At the same time, we detect, on this side of the House, a certain uneasiness in the government ranks.

We think that the government, or some of them, are much too sensitive about criticism, that they are unduly sensitive to criticism, which, after all, they should probably welcome if they want to improve the work of their Departments.

Indeed, the debates in this House are not very bitter. We do not get the violent denunciations which used to be very common in political life. Perhaps that is a good thing. Sometimes I wonder if our hon. friends opposite realize what kind of language they might have to face at other places and at other times. I am well aware of the fact that, in Great Britain, for example, some political debates have been carried on with very strong language and it did not seem to do anybody any great harm, although perhaps sometimes it damages the cause of the accuser as much as that of the accused.

I would like to say to the hon. member when they feel a little sensitive or uneasy about criticism from the opposition side of the House, that they might bear in mind some the the things which have been said by men well known in public life. For example, how would our hon. Conservative members opposite like to have this said about their party. I can assure them that it was said about a political opponent or a party in opposition by a very well know figure in politics. He described the opposing party as "a party of great vested interests, banded together in a formidable confederation, corruption at home, agression to cover it abroad, the trickery of tariff jugglery, the tyranny of a wealth-fed party machine; sentiment by the bucketful;

patriotism by the imperial pint, an open hand at the public exchequer, an open door at the public house, dear food for the million, cheap labour for the millionaire. That is the policy which the Tory Party offer you". That was said about the Tory party at Manchester on May 8, 1908, by Mr. Winston Churchill.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Perhaps the words have a familiar ring.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD(Bellwoods): Did I hear something about vituperation the other day?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I must say that we were disappointed that, in the absence of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar), we did not hear more from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) about the vexed question of Provincial-Municipal relations, on which we must hear more at this session as soon as the opportunity arises. I will take no more time on it because our time this afternoon is limited.

We were even more deeply disappointed, Mr. Speaker, that we have heard so little at this session about agriculture, about the government policy with reference to the cooperatives and with reference to conservation. I know that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) has been absent too a good deal through illness, but it does seem to me that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) who has always taken an interest in these questions, could have told us more about that.

We were further shocked by the government's failure to explain in any way its attitude at this time towards our cooperatives, and some of the statements they have been making. We have had no satisfactory explanation of the point I raised previously about the Pickering farmers' transport cooperative. No explanation of why the government should see fit on the 25th day of January to approve an order in council making it possible for the Milk Control Board to deny these transporters the licence they were seeking. That was the date the order in council was approved and it was filed 5 days later. The Milk Control Board's decision was issued 5 days thereafter. So that the government must accept responsibility for that decision. On that we have heard no defence whatsoever.

I was amazed to hear the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) ask the question "Well, who are the cooperatives?" It must be very well known to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) and to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that the cooperative movement in this province is organized, has its authrozied spokesmen. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) could have consulted either the Cooperative Union, which is supported by nearly 150 cooperative organizations in Ontario -- and speaks for most of them who have any standing -- or,the Ontario Federation of Agriculture or, the Milk Producers League, which made its attitude clear in the resolution referred to by the hon. member for York West (Mr.Millard). I cannot understand how the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) could find it possible in his heart to say,

whom shall we consult, when the cooperative movement is so well organized in Ontario today and has spoken so clearly with reference to this question.

Then, too, Mr. Speaker, we are most interested in the long delay in the introduction of legislation with reference to The Milk Control Act and The Farm Products Marketing Act. But that has come about today.

Thirdly, Mr. Speaker, we have heard little or nothing at this session about housing. We did hear a protest from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) on the recent decision of the Federal government -- a protest with which I heartily agree -- but this problem has assumed such magnitude in Ontario that surely the government of this province must devise a policy of its own and must press upon Ottawa the urgency of cooperating with Ontario to the extent of making that policy a possible one in this province. I cannot imagine, at a time like this, any government of this province allowing the housing question to drift month after month and year after year when we know that great demands are being made or are about to be made on production in this province. Production certainly cannot expand much further without more housing accommodation for industrial workers in Ontario. I stress that because we know that houses are being built at the present time -- I noticed a good many of them over the weekend -- at a price which means they will not be occupied by industrial workers, they will be occupied by other people. They are taking more materials, probably more labor, than working class houses would take. In the meantime the decline in housing for

for industrial workers is proceeding.

Mr. Speaker, we listened in this debate to a speech by the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr.Scott) and from him we expected a statement of policy. His speech, someone said, was more in the nature of a Who's Who than a statement of policy. After all, if we were down at Ottawa and we were to ask the Minister of National Defence for a statement on policy about his department, we would not be satisfied if he came back and gave us a list of distinguished people in the services together with an outline of the formations on the establishment at the moment. That would not be a statement of policy or an explanation of policy; that would be something that could, no doubt, be gathered from other sources of information. It would give no clue to the policy of the Minister or the government. We did not get a statement of policy from the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) and I think that his failure to give us that statement of policy indicates that the government has not a policy it is prepared to disclose.

We heard from the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) and we heard from the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) with reference to civil defence. We heard from the Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote), we heard from the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Cecile), and we heard from the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Gemmell). I will only say a word about them. I was interested in the speech of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips). I think he tried

to give the House a balanced statement of what is going on in his department. I have just one comment to make on it, because I think these figures express more loudly than anything I could say just how much leadership this department has been giving in recent years. These figures appear in Votes and Proceedings for Friday of last week. The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) in replying to a question by the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison), discloses that in 1945 the number of mental hospital beds per 1,000 population was 3.80; in 1950, 3.83. A gain from 3.80 to 3.83. That is in the five years following the war.

Mr. Speaker, he further disclosed that the number of general hospital beds per 1,000 population available in Ontario in 1945 was 4.12; in 1950, 4.28. That is a negligible gain. Everyone would have agreed at the end of the war that we were desperately short of hospital beds. These figures can only mean that we are desperately short today and that we have made almost no progress since 1945. We have barely succeeded in keeping abreast of the increase in population. I know the increase in population has created some difficulty but it confirms a point I made a month ago, namely, that this problem could only be overcome with the government and the Department of Health taking initiative and responsibility, which they have not accepted during the last five years. The tragic result will be, I have no doubt, that, in the next two or three years, we shall fall behind in the number of hospital beds available per 1,000 of population as a result of the failure of

the government to take the initiative during the years when labour and material were available.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as to the hon. Provincial Secretary's (Mr. Welsh) important statement and what followed thereafter, I think I am bound to repeat what I said even before the session began and say little more, namely, that the federal government has now proved what I suggested in the first place, that they were either unwilling or unable to give the required lead in matters of civil defence and that a greater responsibility is, therefore, thrust upon this province and the provincial government. I realize the difficulties the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) face in this matter. They have found great difficulty in ascertaining just what federal policy is -- if there is any federal policy; but now that the bankruptcy of that policy is all too apparent, I think it is for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and his government to make up their minds what they are going to do.

I may add, as I suggested the other day, that there are great risks involved. He who takes the responsibility today, either at Ottawa or at Queens Park, of overlooking, postponing or neglecting the civil defence problem is undertaking a very serious responsibility indeed, and one with which, at the present time and under the present circumstances, I would certainly not feel very happy about being saddled with.

Mr. Speaker, we have not yet heard in this debate from the hon. Minister of Education and the hon.

Attorney General (Mr. Porter). Unless I am misinformed, he is going to follow me today. I have this to say to him in regard to education, that we have not had from him, nor have we had from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) a statement of the policy of the government. I know that on February 7th the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost) did make a general statement, which was prepared. I know he said that the government in no way considers itself bound by the report, referring to the report of the Hope Commission, either in whole or in part, whether the recommendations are unanimous or not. The report and everything in the same will have to be considered in the light of what the government finds to be in the best interests of all people. Now, with that, it itself, I have no quarrel. Obviously, the government is not bound by the report of any Royal Commission. It never was. Indeed, our experience has been, in the past, at least, that this government pays very little attention to the reports of Royal Commissions. The more expensive they are to the taxpayer the less attention the government pays to them.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: So, if we are to judge by that standard, we would expect the report of the Hope Commission to get short shrift, indeed. At another point in his pseech the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said that, concerning those parts of the report which are very extensive upon which there is unanimous agreement on the part of the Commission, there are subjects which deserve the utmost consideration. Indeed, we should not permit

those things in the report upon which there are disagreements to obscure the very broad subjects upon which there is agreement. The recommendations, and, indeed, the submissions upon which they are based, should not be set aside. They include a multitude of suggestions which are worthy of consideration. Again, with that statement, I cannot find any reason to quarrel. The point is that if there are proposals referred to in the report to which the government is giving favorable consideration, and which are being adopted as government policy, then we should be told about them. We have been told very little. I suggest that the government owes it to the House and to the people of Ontario to say what they propose to do and what they do not propose to do with regard to education. It is not an answer to cite the obvious and say, "We are not bound by the reports of Royal Commissions." That is perfectly true and it will be true of either a Liberal Government or a CC Government, as well as any Progressive-Conservative Government.

(TAKE F FOLLOWS)

Indeed, I would say this to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter), since he seems to be a little disturbed about any reference to the Hope report or any lack of reference to the Hope report, I will say this to him; if he does not wish to discuss this matter in terms of the Hope report, then let him tell us what proposals on their own merits are now acceptable to this government and what proposals are not. I would further remind him that the Commission and its report are not the responsibility of anyone on this side of the House; it was not our Commission, we did not appoint it, we were not consulted as to the appointment of the Commission. It was one of those decisions suddenly taken by the Drew government a good many years ago. The Commission itself was alleged at the time to be a representative commission. It was not, in fact, a representative Commission. However, that all happened a long time ago. The report has now been made, it is available, and I say the important thing is a statement of the government's policy. That is what we are interested in, what the government's policy is, and whatever that policy may be we will examine it with interest, we will not necessarily differ with it, we will not necessarily disagree with what the government proposes to do about education, although we may differ on some very important questions as we already have. After all, education is one field, like conservation, in which differences may extend across party lines, and there may be a very substantial measure of agreement between people having different political points of view. That is the spirit in which I would like to see the hon.

Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) approach the matter, and tell us something about the points which appear to him at the time to be his policy; and do not tell us that consideration will be given to these matters for some time to come. It may be that a final decision cannot be reached now about some things, but certainly there are matters upon which the government has reached a decision. We should be told at least about them, and not be put off with a general statement that it is all receiving very serious consideration and in due time we will let it out.

I am not one who would suggest that Royal Commissions are always a waste of time; I think some of them have done a lot of good and there are few reports of Royal Commissions in which you will not find suggestions of merit. I think they have been overdone by this government.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I think that is what the people of Ontario also think. In fact, I regret that to a very large extent Royal Commissions have been brought into disrepute by the practice of appointing them so often. I think it is unfortunate, because undoubtedly there are times when a Royal Commission, if you get a competent commissioner, can perform a very useful function and one that can probably be better done by the commissioner than by someone in political life. At the same time, I do not think sufficient use is made in these days of Select Committees of the House. I think there are many things that could be better dealt with by select committees than by a Royal Commission.

Certainly, if you want to get a report in less than six years, you would do better with a Select Committee, because before the six years expires, the hon. members of the Select Committee might expire.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: You can rest assured if a Select Committee is given a job to do, and if you can get the chairman to get it to meet, which has been one of our difficulties in this House, that the committee will probably report in good time, and I think there are many things on which Select Committees could do a better job than a Royal Commission, provided adequate provision were made for the committees, so they could do that work without undue sacrifice.

Now, another question that has been raised during the debate, and very properly, is the question of the Labour Code we have in this province. It was mentioned, I think, early in the debate by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) who reminded us that in 1943 the House passed the Collective Bargaining Act, moved, I think, by Mr. Conant, which set up a labour court rhather than a labour relations board. Well, that is part of the story. That, of course, was the beginning of our collective bargaining legislation, or almost the beginning of it, but I am also reminded that during that 1943 session collective bargaining was to the fore and the government proposed to appoint a Select Committee to deal with it. The hon. members opposite, who were then in opposition, refused to contribute their wisdom to that committee. The Conservative members of this House, including the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and I

think the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) and the hon. member for Grenville-Dundas (Mr. Challies) and perhaps one other voted solidly against the appointment of a Select Committee even to go into the question. Now, they could tell us what their reasons were for voting against it, but there was a division on that question and the appointment was passed by 48 votes to 15 votes and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will doubtless remember voting against it. Perhaps if the Conservatives had joined the committee, they might have been able to --

MR. FROST: I can tell the hon. member about that. The reason was that those who sat on this side of the House did not know what to do about it; we were in favour of collective bargaining and they were not. We did not propose to go to a Select Committee to make up our minds whether we were in favour of collective bargaining or not. That is correct.

MR. NIXON: That is about the weakest I have heard.

MR. FROST: That is historically true.

MR. G. E. HALLAM (York West): He means hysterically true.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I was not part of the House then, I was not a member of this House but I was around and I well remember some hon. Conservative members of this House rising in their seats and expressing their deept disquiet about the whole thing. I well remember one of them telling the House that some of his friends, employers, were lying awake night worrying about it.

MR. FROST: I would say to the hon. member (Mr. Jolliffe) that we supported on our side of the House Mr. Croll's bill of 1939 that the hon. members pulled the plug on; we supported the principle of that Bill and certainly supported the principle in 1943.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Well, surely, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will admit that if he and his colleagues had joined the Select Committee they might have been able to pass on some of their wisdom, they might have produced a better Act in 1943.

MR. FROST: You did not sit in the House in 1943.

MR. JOLLIFFE: But, instead, they were unco-operative; they would not go on the committee and have since failed to set up any committee at all. Well, times do change, Mr. Speaker, and we have seen from time to time in the past Conservatives opposing the principles of collective bargaining and then coming around today to claim to be its friend. We, in the past, have seen the Liberals oppose the most elementary principles of collective bargaining, as in 1937, in Ontario and have lived to see them come around and claim to be the great friends of the collective bargaining principle. We have in the amendment before the House today a suggestion by the Liberals that the Labour Relations Act of 1950 should be improved, that its obvious defects should be remedied. Well, I agree with that statement. I think it has obvious defects and they should certainly be remedied. In this connection, lest I be accused of undue pride, may I say to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that I have a little concession to make to

him. We have always prided ourselves about putting the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) right about mistakes he makes, but there was one point where we fell down badly last year. I think he will agree with me, the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) fell and I fell with him because the Bill last year failed to provide for continuation of conciliation boards then in being. Now, I should have tripped the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) up on that; I should have pointed out that defect and had the Bill amended, but I overlooked it with the result that, when the new Act came into force on the 1st of September, a large number of conciliation boards perished by the statutory axe and the Labour Relations Boards continued, but not the conciliation boards. A great many of them had to be reconstituted and some of them, I understand, have not been reconstituted. Well, it just shows, Mr. Speaker, how badly an opposition is needed in this House and I wish to apologize to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) for having failed to correct him on that.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I will not try to fall down in that respect again.

HON. C. DALEY (Minister of Labour): We hoped to have everything cleaned up before the Act came in.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Oh, surely no one with any experience with conciliation boards would expect to have them all cleaned up by September 1st.

MR. DALEY: The way we worked, we did.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has been Minister of Labour much too long to expect anything

like that, with his department undermanned as it is.

Now, I have a word or two to say further about the amendment moved by the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver), the Leader of the Liberal Party. I have looked at it very carefully as I am sure every hon. member in the House has looked at it very carefully --

MR. FROST: Do not tell us you are going to vote for it.

MR. COLLINS: Just a minute. We find in it, in addition to the point I have just mentioned about the Labour Relations Act of 1950, we find the statement:

> "That this government, without responsibility for the national defence, has failed to indicate any intention to act within the sphere of its own powers to overcome the added financial and material difficulties that beset home building."

Now, I do not know in what respect that is supposed to improve upon what was said in the amendment which referred to the very obvious breakdown of the Dominion-Provincial housing program. This says the same thing, but in more words, that the government has failed to do anything about it. Well, that statement is certainly one with which you are bound to agree, no matter what the language may be.

> "That the Government has failed to reverse the prodigal practices of preceding Conservative administrations for the last seven and a half years in wastefully alienating the natural resources of the province".

Now, this, of course, is the one from which we have derived the most amusement this time, Mr. Speaker - to find a sort of Statute of Limitations --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: A seven and one-half year cutoff. It reminds me of something the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said last year when the 22 points of 1943 were mentioned, and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said in a way that evoked some sympathy from me, "Surely, there should be some Statute of Limitations on these promises". There should be a time, he thought, when you can no longer turn out them, when they are buried.

MR. FROST: They are all performed and all carried out.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I suppose he had in mind a six-year period for outlawing promises.

MR. J. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): They carried out the leader of it, too.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Actually, exaggerated promises were made in 1945, not only with regard to Education but also Lands and Forests and the Mines of the province. One of the 22 points was, "There would be a Minister of Mines appointed, a full-time Minister of Mines who really knew the business of mines". Well, with all due regard to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and although I know he claims to come from the mining town of Lindsay, unfortunately he was not a full-time Minister of Mines, he did not come from a mining area, and he was not one who had specialized in that field. That

was one of the 22 points and the fate of most of the others was just about the same as that one.

MR. FROST: Well, I fixed that up since.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Yes, but six or seven years late. But, in any event, Mr. Speaker, this paragraph 4 in the hon. member's (Mr. Oliver) amendment to the amendment is an attempt to absolve previous Liberal administrations from all responsibility for whatever may be wrong in the Department of Lands and Forests. Insofar as it represents an attempt to absolve them from all blame, we, of course, do not agree with it. It is manifestly absurd to assume all was well until August, 1943, and from that point on for the first time prodigal practices were inaugurated in the administration of Lands and Forests. That runs counter to the whole record and, I might add, runs counter to the report of General Kennedy. We do not agree with it, but we do agree that the government led by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has failed to reverse the prodigal practices of preceding Conservative administrations from 1943 to 1949. That is quite correct so far as it does.

> "That the government has failed to disclose any plan to remedy the obvious defects in the Labour Relations Act (1950)."

That is obviously true.

> "And adding thereto the following clause: And this House begs to advise your Honour that the government does not enjoy the confidence of the people of the Province of Ontario".

Well, now, Mr. Speaker, what could be more obvious? Indeed, it is gilding the lily. On the record and on the face of things, it is perfectly obvious that this government does not and never did enjoy the confidence of the people of Ontario. And now, as a result of their convention, and after some years of somnolence, the hon. members have girded up their loins and are going forth in an attempt to do battle with this type of words. I am sure the government must all have trembled when they heard it.

Of course, the government has never had the confidence of the people of Ontario; I want to make that very clear because it is misunderstood in some quarters. In the 1943 election, the government got the support of 35 per cent. of the people of Ontario who voted; in the 1945 election the government got the support of 44 per cent. of the people of Ontario who voted -- over 56 per cent. voted against the government; in 1948 the government got the support of only 40 per cent. of all the people who voted. It is perfectly obvious that the government has never had the confidence of the majority of the people of Ontario. But we have to be practical about these things, Mr. Speaker, unless we are going to have a French system with a multiplicity of parties and revolving door governments going in and out all the time. Even though the government is supported by only that amount of votes, at the same time the party with the most support must accept the responsibility of government. I do not question that the government has, in the last 3 elections, received more support

than anybody else. That is perfectly true and that is why they occupy office today. But, this addendum which the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) has made to his resolution and which, I suppose, is designed to make it clear that this is a motion of want of confidence, is manifestly true on the face of it.

(TAKE "G" FOLLOWS)

But it alters in no way the fact, Mr. Speaker, that any motion of this kind challenging the record of the government or its basic policies, is a motion of no confidence.

I congratulate my hon. friends for having screwed up their courage to the point of stating what is so obviously true in this amendment, and I will give them still further encouragement by voting for their amendment.

MR. FROST: Well, well.

MR. JOLLIFFE: They need encouragement very badly. At the same time, Mr. Speaker -- and I assure the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) and the hon. Attorney-General that I will be through in a moment -- we deplore the increasing tendency to put forward popular statements from sources which do not consistently support the principles involved in those statements.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear,

MR. JOLLIFFE: At an earlier stage in this debate, we heard a very interesting speech from the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), interesting as he always is; delivered with great eloquence, and with considerable wit, and I may say with considerable subtlety. But the significance of his speech does not escape us. The technique fundamentally is again to state what is obviously correct, and he makes great play with the very obvious fact that the vast majority of people in the world today want peace almost more than anything else. That has been true for quite some years. But these statements, with which almost everyone can agree, about

the very general desire for peace, have to be considered in the light of the situation in which they are made. The general desire for peace was exploited in 1938, when Mr. Chamberlain went to Munich and made a deal with Hitler, which was very generally welcomed in the name of peace; again in 1939 when Mr. Stalin and Mr. Hitler reached an agreement in the sacred name of peace. But those arrangements did not mean peace for the peace-loving people of the world -- and I regret very much to say that many of those who are today talking peace throughout the world are doing so on behalf of a war policy -- a war-like policy, and a war policy which has already led to war in many parts of the world, and which is being aggressively pursued. So that many of the things said on behalf of peace today do not necessarily represent a policy of peace.

There is an analogy between that technique, and that which is now being used by others. Many of the things which are being said on behalf of labour do not necessarily lead to the conclusions you would expect. We are disturbed by the increasing tendency of the Liberal members of this House to vote for proposals and advocate proposals which Liberals in the Parliament of Canada are not prepared to accept nor support.

We cannot help but wonder how much can be expected from people who are so willing, for example, to vote for the revocable check-off in the labour Code, when they are in opposition, but who, in most cases, vote against it when they are on the government side. I will give credit to the new leader of my hon. friends who, the

other day, was one of those who voted in favour of such a Bill at Ottawa, but the great majority of Liberals voted against it. Last year when the issue was before Parliament, the hon. member of Parliament for the Ontario riding (Mr. Thompson) was absent. As a matter of fact, there were several Bills before Parliament to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, and the hon. gentleman (Mr. Thompson) found it very convenient to be absent in every case.

I do not understand how people can have the audacity to come here and vote for one thing, but when speaking and voting elsewhere, take an entirely contrary attitude. I think we are certainly entitled to have more information about the philosophy of the Liberal party in these matters. Our experience has been it differs very little from that of the Conservative party.

Nevertheless, the amendment to the amendment which they have put before this House has some merit, and we always vote on the merits, Mr. Speaker, no matter what the record elsewhere may be. Therefore, my colleagues and myself will vote for the amendment to the amendment here today, unless, of course, my hon. friend the Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) can succeed in persuading us not to, but that I doubt.

MR. FROST: Keep an open mind.

MR. JOLLIFFE: May I say to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) that he is at his best in this House when he endeavours to make a serious statement, but he is at his worst when he indulges in wit and frivolity.

Hon. G. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That is what you say.

MR. JOLLIFFE: We look forward to hearing from the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) today. We look forward to listening to any statement he may make on the subject of education, which is so vital, not only to the hon. members of this House, but to the people of Ontario as a whole.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(PAGE "G" 5 FOLLOWS)

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, once again may I congratulate you on your resuming your duties as Speaker of this House, and upholding the traditions of dignity and impartiality, as you have done in the last few years.

I also take this opportunity of congratulating the Mover and the Seconder of the Address, two very brilliant hon. members of this House, the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White) and the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve).

I have listened with great attention to the lecture given to me as to how we should conduct ourselves on this side of the House in this debate, as to what I should say, how I should say it, and how I, at all cost, should not be too sensitive. May I assure the hon. members opposite that if they think we are sensitive in this House, it is because of that very sense of sentitiveness which displays itself on their faces from time to time.

Before entering the main subject which I wish to discuss today, there is one point I would like to mention which has been raised in the course of this debate, in view of the statement by the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Brown) with respect to what he describes as "continual and drastic increases in deaths on our highways and our streets", and his reference to the government of this province being either unable or unwilling to cope with this problem.

I have a short statement here in connection with that point. It is one which cannot be left completely unanswered, in view of the very serious character of the

statements made.

The figures show a different situation. In fact, fewer people were killed in traffic accidents in Ontario last year than in 1949 or 10 years ago in 1941. This reduction in deaths occurred in spite of the huge increase in traffic volume and miles travelled. The significant figures are:

Year	Traffic Deaths	Gasoline consumption	Equivalent mileage	Vehicle registration	Number of licensed drivers
1941	801	347,595,975	3.4. bil.	739,194	986,773
1949	830	525,045,223	8.3 "	969,368	1,278,584
1950	790	586,500,000	9.3 "	1,100,000	1,365,000

This Government fell heir to the biggest highway traffic problem ever faced by any Government in this province. Our roads and highways were worn out and dangerous. A huge repair and new highway building program was needed. The statutes applicable to many aspects of law enforcement arising from accidents on the highways were in need of revision and improvement. Problems of financial responsibility, accident reporting, driver examining and licensing had to be met.

Safety educational work had been entirely stopped by the previous Government, following which traffic deaths had reached a peak of 802 lives lost in 1941. The appropriation for safety activities of the Department of Highways was reduced from $95,729.00 in 1938 to 1939, to $937.00 in 1941 to 1942.

After extensive planning and research the Minister of Highways embarked on a new plan of attack on the whole accident problem. Safety first was made the guiding motive of every phase of the department's work. The Attorney-General's

department, through the Provincial Police and law enforcement joined in this attack on traffic accidents. Through the Department of Education the problem was brought home to the pupils in the schools.

It is true that it is impossible to be complacent about any problem of this magnitude involving the number of deaths that occur on our highways. Nevertheless, with the present huge volume of traffic, accidents are bound to occur and fatalities cannot be entirely avoided but if this is to be viewed in the proper light and with fairness it should be regarded relatively. Ontario enters 1951 with the lowest mileage death rate in our history. That is, 8.8 deaths per 100 million miles of travel compared with 14.7 in 1941.

Compared with the progress of the Dominion of Canada as a whole in attacking this problem of reducing traffic deaths it is to be noted that the total traffic death toll in the whole country was 1,852 in 1941 and 2,230 in 1949 - an increase of 378. Of this total of 378, Ontario's share was 29. In the United States it appears that only 5 of the 48 States showed an improvement in death losses comparable to Ontario.

I merely give that statement and refer to those figures in view of what was said in this House, which cannot be left unanswered, in view of the facts.

MR. J.G. BROWN (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) allow a question?

The information which I have of 843 deaths was derived from an editorial in the Globe & Mail of last September. Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) say then that those figures would not be correct?

MR. FROST: Send over the editorial.

MR. PORTER: I have not seen the editorial.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when we view the whole system of education in this province -- and I propose to deal during the rest of the time alloted to me with that subject -- it is well to face its defects and I will assure the hon. members opposite we are not sensitive to anything alleged against us by way of criticism. As a matter of fact, we pick out occasionally a few suggestions made in the course of this criticism, about which we are by no means sensitive, and which very often we find useful indeed.

(TAKE "H" FOLLOWS)

It is well to take note of every isolated example of shortcoming. Where these are found, and appreciated, they can be corrected, some of them now, some of them, of necessity, in due time. But the main responsibility of this legislature is to look at the system in perspective, and to assess its fundamental merit, and its substantial progress. Is education in Ontario laid upon sound foundations? Is it moving forward to meet the needs of a rapidly growing living generation? Are the trends of education pointing in the right direction? In the light of these broad questions, let us look at what we have, and review what we have done. Let us assess our accomplishments in the light of the essential objectives of education - the full development of the individual - the awakening of the individual to the claims of moral duty, and social responsibility - for without being sensitive to these, the individual will be denied his full stature of dignity and respect and maturity.

To attain these broad objectives, decentralization of the system, must be the keynote of policy - decentralization of organization in its physical aspects and management, decentralization as to curriculum - the constant process of shifting responsibility for decisions upon the local boards, the teachers, and more and more upon the pupils in the schools. While there will always be an over-all framework, a central direction, a general control of standards and outline emanating from the central authority, the application of this direction and these standards will depend upon the freest possible play

of originality and initiative of all those who are directly concerned with education at the local level.

Following the second world war, we found our school buildings in many places to be in a poor condition. We had emerged from a depression. We had engaged in a world struggle which made necessary a top priority for other purposes. Thus there was much to remedy in the physical equipment at hand. We were faced also with a rising birth rate, and the shifting of large masses of population to new centres, especially in the suburbs of industrial cities. New schools were an obvious necessity and the renovation and extension of many old ones were urgently needed. We were in a period of high costs which continued to rise beyond what we had ever known, or ever foreseen. Therefore a financial policy was adopted by this Government, to provide funds to local boards, not merely towards the maintenance of schools, but towards new construction. The first steps taken in this direction were in 1945. To spread the provincial contributions throughout our wide spread system as equitably as possible, a scale of percentages was adopted, based upon costs, and related to the local revenue producing sources of the various communities. Five years' experience indicated the growth of inequities in the formula that had been adopted. In 1950 major changes were made, which, as far as was humanly possible, in the light of experience up to that time, materially improved the whole situation. As a result of this policy over the past six years, provincial grants increased from $8,700,000, in 1944 to $26,600,000 in 1945. In 1950 they reached the sum of

$42,500,000. And tomorrow we shall hear more about what is to come during the next year.

This new and large scale financial policy has enabled school boards to improve their physical equipment, to increase salaries, and to build new schools. During this short period we have seen the construction of more than 900 new schools throughout the province. These new buildings provide accommodation for 110,000 pupils. The construction has been undertaken by the local boards with the guidance and assistance of the Department. A survey was made through the Department, of construction methods and school designs in every country of the world where a major programme of school construction was underway. We have attempted to gain from the experience of others, and to make available to the school boards of this province full information of the best features that we have found. The result is 900 new buildings, attractive, functional, and in spite of high costs, economical. And I say this despite the remarks made by the hon. member for Wellington,North (Mr. McEwing).

We have taken the position that new schools for the rapidly expanding population of children must have the first priority. Scarce materials and labour for building purposes should go to these first, and to other necessary improvements when this essential need has been substantially filled.

It is true that there is still overcrowding in many places - in many schools, in the universities, in institutions operated by the Department itself. It is true that much needs to be done in the Normal Schools.

But these are only one phase of the problem. The following is a list of other projects that must be undertaken as soon as possible.

School for the Blind (Plans are already in preparation)

School for the Deaf (Plans in preparation)

Ryerson Institute. The buildings at the Institute will very soon be quite outmoded and far from sufficient for the expanding work that is going on there.

Lakehead Junior College

Normal Schools

Mining Institute at Haileybury

Addition to the Department of Education, where people are living under very cramped conditions in doing the day to day work of that department in these buildings.

Textile Institute at Hamilton (Plans in preparation)

Ontario College of Art. An addition on the College of Education has already been completed in 1950.

This whole programme represents a construction cost of $20,000,000. It must take its place for priorities along with the other departments of government. It is true that there is crowding and inconvenience in many places. But these projects cannot all take place at once. First things must come first. Nine hundred schools have so far had the priority.

There is a second aspect of school construction that has assumed great importance in the last few years. Formerly, in the rural areas, high school accommodation was far from adequate. Only those who could afford to board their children in a nearby town, where there was a high school, took advantage of secondary education. This physical obstacle denied to many thousands of rural children the benefits of high school. The solution of this problem has raised many difficulties. Yet it is gradually being tackled and on a large scale, and the difficulties are gradually being overcome. Here again, decentralization is the key note of Departmental policy. If the benefits of high school education are sought in any community, it is clear that these advantages can only be attained in a building large enough to accommodate sufficient graded classes. If, for instance, shop work, commercial courses, home economics, and agriculture are to be of value, they require special rooms and special teachers. The unit must be large enough to support a sufficient staff, and the special equipment. It is generally considered that a high school district, to provide full high school courses, should have a population of about 7000 people, an assessment of about $7,000,000 and an area of about 200 square miles. It is possible for such a district to provide a secondary school

with an enrolment of about 300 pupils, and thus to offer the variety of special courses that are so widely in demand. It thus becomes essential that an effective transportation system be established. Nevertheless, the decision as to whether a step in this direction should be taken rests entirely with the local municipalities; the councils have the right to decide whether they should form part of it. The county councils concerned have the approval of the boundaries, and any change in the boundaries. It is right that this should be a local decision, based upon the best advice and information that the Department can give. It is only in this way that such a programme can move forward acceptably, and the boundaries set with any real measure of satisfaction.

We have heard in this House already certain references to dissatisfaction that develops as a result of the formation of some of these high school districts. That is bound to come, because there may be some school in one municipality and it is proposed to place the new, greater high school in some other part of the district. Somebody is going to lose by it. The whole question is: Do the people in that district consider of sufficient value for their children the advantages of high school education, which can only be given in large units? If they wish to continue in small units, with less elaborate courses, with education that does not give what can be had i the city, that is for the local people to decide. In some places they think that it is beyond them; in some places it may take time before they move to the point of entering into a development of this kind, but unless it is a local decision and unless the people themselves are convinced that this sort of move should be made,

nothing but disaster could follow. Decentralization in this, as in other things, is the keynote of Departmental policy. This is our policy. As a result, the number of enlarged high school districts has increased throughout the last six years.

In 1944 there were 33. In 1951 there are 147. As a result a large proportion of the 104 new secondary schoold built within the last five years are serving rural pupils. Many thousands now have access to secondary education who otherwise would have been denied it. We have had people coming from districts who would have been denied entirely secondary education, in the past. It is steadily and on a very large scale being opened up more and more to those who deserve equal treatment with those who happen to live in other parts of the province. Schools with departments of agriculture have increased from 12, prior to 1944, to 76 in 1951. Generally, new high school accommodation during this period provides for an additional 20,400 pupils.

It will be generally agreed that in this great expanding system of education, teacher training assumes a higher place of importance than ever before. There are several changes contemplated in the programme of teacher training, The normal school courses should be lengthened. Greater emphasis should be laid upon University qualifications, and eventually the Universities should be given a greater share of responsibility for train ing of elementary school teachers, as they are for secondary school teachers. We are all too well aware, however, of the teacher shortage that has existed for many years past. Until this situation

can be more fully corrected, a lengthening of the period for teacher training would acutely affect the immediate teacher supply. Therefore we are forced to move slowly. Nevertheless, there are definite signs in the direction of improvement. There is no shortage of high school teachers. As to elementary schools, the enrolment in the normal schools has been rising appreciably of late. In the latter years of the wa, this enrolment was as low as 756. In 1949 it reached 1260 . In 1950, 1481. In1951 it is 1704. This represents an increase of 15% over 1950 (whereas the school enrolment increased by 3.6%) and an increase of 43% over 1949. The calibre of entrants is of high standard. There has been a large increase of University graduates in the normal schools. In spite of the temporary difficulties arising from inadequate buildings in some places, the staff of the normal schools have maintained high standards of instruction, and the physical shortcomings have not deterred entrants of good quality. In 1950, of the whole staff of about 20,000 elementary school teachers, all held departmental teachers' certificates of first and second class except 764, who taught on letters of permission.

(Take I follows)

Of these 370 had some professional training.

Holders of expired Ontario Third Class certificates	122
Persons who failed at Ontario Normal Schools	90
Persons who hold teaching certificates from other Provinces	152
Holders of High School Assistants' Certificates	6
	370

Of those who have no professional training

University graduates	15
Those who have had some University work	10
Those who have Grade XIII standing	140
Those who have part Upper School	52
Those who have Grades XI-XII	123
Those who have part Middle School	37
Those who have Lower School	17
	394

Thus about 3.6 per cent of the teaching staff are not fully qualified. Yet of these, 152 hold certificates from other provinces, -- which in many cases may be equivalent to our own. In many cases they are. If these are deducted, the percentage of those who may be regarded as unqualified is 3 per cent. In view of the rapid expansion of the whole system, reflected in the increase of pupils, and the new schools, this percentage is relatively small, and it is less than it was a few years ago.

The incentive to enter the teaching profession today is greater than it has ever been. The teachers who have contributed so much in the past to education in this province, did not enter the profession for material gains. They placed education above material things. They put first spiritual values. And no doubt in any vast public system,

supported by the taxpayer, the teaching profession will not hold out any glittering material prize. Yet the material position of teachers is undergoing steady improvements. The work of the Ontario Teachers Federation may claim a great share of credit for this. This Federation of all the school teachers organizations has done much towards a fair deal for teachers, in pay, in security, in professional standing, in improvement of qualifications. The Superannuation Act of 1949 is due to discussions with this responsible body. The government gave full effect to their just claims. All these factors have contributed to place the teaching profession in the status to which it is entitled, and to induce more and more young people to enter it in spite of the much keener competition there is in present days in all walks of life.

The final branch of government policy affecting education, concerns the school curriculum. The changes introduced in 1949 provide another example of the general policy of decentralization in education. Teachers now have much more to say about the manner in which curriculum will apply to their special conditions and needs They have a much wider choice of text books, and methods. During the summer of 1950, 4000 teachers attended special short courses to study the features of the new curriculum. This voluntary and enthusiastic response is clear evidence of the soundness of curriculum decentralization, of taking the teaching profession fully into the confidence of the department, of relying upon them for participation in the complex business of curriculum building.

The new curriculum is not compulsory. It may be adopted gradually, and where the local community is ready

for it. It places greater responsibility upon teachers and local boards It divides the whole school course into four parts, primary, junior, intermediate, and senior. It is designed to fit into any existing or projected programme of school building or organization It is intended to arrange the classroom studies in the most natural grouping. It is intended to encourage both the brighter pupil who may be allowed to proceed more quickly, and the average pupil who should not be pressed beyond his capacity It is intended to smooth out the abrupt break that appears between the elementary and secondary school work. More than 100 communities are actively experimenting in curriculum building. A similar number of co-ordinating committees are working out ways of bringing about a closer integration of the elementary and secondary schools. Even in the short space of one year we have seen an impressive advance towards the adoption of changes that in some respects may appear to be novel, but in the main are fundamentally sound.

Ever since I assumed the office of Minister of Education, about two and one-half years ago, I have held discussions with respect to changes in the school curriculum. There are so many viewpoints to be considered and there could be so many complex repercussions in any drastic curriculum changes that progress must of necessity be slow. I think, however, that it is apparent to all that many changes were overdue. In some aspects of our school course, we are attempting to do too much. In other phases we have neglected some of the fundamentals. In coming to decisions on this vastly important question, we kept in mind always a general view of the objectives of our school system. To what extent should our courses treat with general knowledge and under-

standing? To what extent should they be designed to give training in special subjects? How can we best, by a proper combination of courses and by proper emphasis of a variety of subjects and of methods, move towards the mental discipline and the self-reliance and the ability to think that should be the residue when the years of school are over?

The great educational problem of modern times is one of mass education. According to our laws, we must be prepared to give every child up to the age of sixteen a sound foundation for living in the modern world. There are those who cling to the opinion that education is largely a matter of mental drill. It is true that some uniformity of standards must be maintained if our certificates are to be worth anything. Every child is entitled to acquire a stock of knowledge that is common to all, as far as is humanly possible. It would appear, therefore, that there must be some measure of uniformity But education can very easily become too highly regimented Knowledge can to some extent be presented in a series of manuals and drill books To some extent it is true that drill cannot be entirely neglected. The habits of industry, of care, of concentration, are still just as fundamental to any system of education as they always have been in the past. No matter what new fields we may enter and no matter what new experiments we may try, all will be useless unless based upon a methodical approach There is no real substitute for the hard grind, if we are to accomplish our main purposes.

But a school is much more than a drill hall. Education cannot be meted out in uniform doses. Uniform text books, uniform methods of teaching are a very easy approach to the training of the boys and girls who enter our schools; but if we stop there we fail to fulfil our task. Thus we

merely attempt to give a sort of "canned" education. By this means it is possible to instil a routine, an obedience, an acceptance and, with it all, an attitude of resignation. A person may become an efficient craftsman or a skilled worker in a routine system, as a result of such training But would he become a useful citizen? Talents of leadership and creative ability may thereby be crushed.

It has been said, "It would seem that the very highest products of the human mind are the outcome of chance and freedom and variety, rather than of uniform organization; of the balance of town and country, rather than the dead weight of life in great cities; of literature, rather than of journalism; of arts and crafts, rather than of the machine".

It is, therefore, important to endeavour to retain flexibility in our curriculum and flexibility in the teaching of the subjects in our curriculum. Education in the schools does not merely consist in the memorization of text books and the solution of problems in arithmetic and in science. The greatest part of education depends upon personality. The personality of the student is developed and nourished by contact with the personality of the teacher.

In considering thiw whole problem of revising the curriculum, we should view the whole school course from the beginning to the end as one long sequence of development. A complete revision of the curriculum for all the elementary and high schools is underway. When you try to visualize what this change involves, you will readily conclude that it must come about gradually. It will involve many new problems that may arise on the way, and every change in one Grade will have its repercussions upon the curriculum in higher grades. In

order to avoid abrupt changes which might adversely affect the educational progress of the pupils, the revision will be spread over a period of years. Teacher-training courses are being adjusted to changes in the curriculum. Changes considered radical are being tested with small groups before being introduced into the schools generally; but certain definite changes in line with the principles of this contemplated revision came into effect in September, 1950.

With this new approach to the curriculum, we hope that some progress will be made towards solving the baffling problems of mass education, of retaining the essential fumdamentals that apply to all, yet avoiding a regimentation that may stifle the imagination.

(TAKE "J" FOLLOWS)

We should endeavour to provide sufficiently for those pupils who are not academically brilliant, but who may look forward to varied and solid achievement. At the same time, we must do something to encourage, to stimulate and give incentive to those with the more brilliant minds and the rarer talents of genius who are so previous to our civilization. We must try, by every means in our power, to avoid allowing our system of mass education to deteriorate into mediocrity.

When we survey the progress accomplished over the past 100 years, the special difficulties, the many clashes of opinions and views of many people, and many groups - in some respects viewpoints that might seem to be irreconcileable - we must recognize that the genius of our people has worked out a system that has served us well. In every generation there are those who see signs of deterioration, and deplore the new outlook of young people. There are always those who meet with some who can't spell, or whose interests and abilities lie in other directions. Yet the test of our system does not depend upon individual cases. We must view it as a whole. The best general test must be in the examination results. These show no such discouraging trends. The courses that lead to matriculation have steadily been stiffened. Rightly or wrongly, the extent of the courses has increased. At the same time many more write these examinations. In spite of these factors, standards have kept up with these greater difficulties.

1924 - 7296 candidates 79.65% of papers written were passed;
population - 3,000,000

1950 - 15067 " 80.39% of papers written were passed;
population - 4,500,000

a very slight increase, but, nevertheless, the percentage is larger, and with the stiffening of the obstacles which had to be overcome in the examinations, you have about the same per centage of population getting the same marks as they did in 1924.

During that time the population has increased also. In 1924 we had a population of 3,000,000 people; in 1950 it increased to 4,500,000 approxaimately, as I said, an increase in population of 50 per cent, and an increase in the number of pupils who wrote the senior matriculation of 100 per cent. That shows what has been done in this country. It shows that as time went on more and more children of our people have been writing senior matriculation examinations, and it means that not only have they had access to the high schools, but apparently had pretty good training in the high schools when they got there.

(Page J-3 follows)

Thus with twice as many candidates, and if anything, harder examination standards the percentage of passes has remained about constant. Surely this is no evidence of weakness. It is a tribute, not only to the whole system of education, but also to the capacity and the hard work of the boys and girls who attend our schools.

If within our democracy there are viewsof education that are in conflict, the traditional solution has been found through the truly democratic attitude of respect for minorities. So it was one hundred years ago. So it was at Confederation, when minority rights were guaranteed. So it is today. As a democracy we are a tolerant people. Each, no matter how violently he may disagree with another, is ready at least to respect opposing opinions. In Ontario, this attitude has resulted in a workable system. In Quebec also similar fair treatment of minorities has prevailed in education. When we look into the many and varied classrooms of our 7,128 schools, we see in this "quick forge and working-house of thought", the development of tolerance and goodwill ---a thing of inestimable value. It is of such paramount importance, that it would be folly to disturb it lightly. For our vast system of education is not a creation merely of government, it springs from the people, from any kinds of people. Education has persisted and flourished in good times and bad---sometimes under stress of starvation from government; sometimes, as now, with the utmost encouragement from government. This great complex system stretches out its roots and its branches widely and diversely into every home, into every life. It touches at some time or another the thought, the spirit, the talents, the aspirations and the conscience, of each of us. In some special aspects, we

may find better things elsewhere, in many aspects we find much that is worse. But on the whole our system has stood the test, and has outlived changes and improvements and has served the special needs of our people. It is therefore a great privilege to have been associated with a government that has given such encouragement to all those who have made education what it is, and has shown the initiative and taken the decisive steps towards large measures of improvement. It is not in any boastful spirit that this is said, for the big job is done, not by government but by those who teach in the schools and maintain and administer them. It is thus that we can say without apology, but with pride and confidence and humility, that our complex, growing, changing living system of education is unexcelled anywhere else in the world.

(Page J 5 follows)

THE hon. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask the hon. members opposite, if after hearing this fine statement of policy in regard to education, whether the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has changed his mind, and want s to withdrawn his want-of-confidence amendment.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I am a great stickler for the rules of Order, and it would be out of order for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) or myself to make another speech now.

MR. FROST: It would not be out of order to change your mind.

MR. SPEAKER: The vote is on the amendment to the amendment.

Call in the members.

The amendment to the amendment negatived on division.

Ayes - 32

Nayes - 49

MR. A. A MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that the amendment now before the House be further amended by adding thereto the following words:

> "That this House particularly regrets that the government, with ample revenues at its disposal, has remained coldly indifferent to the suffering and hardship imposed on our old age pensioners by the heavy increase in the cost of living, and has refused to restore the $10. monthly supplement which is now so essential to the health

and welfare of our senior citizens."

The amendment to the amendment negatived on division.

Ayes 32

Nayes 49

MR. SPEAKER: The vote is on the amendment.

Call in the members.

The amendment negatived on division.

Ayes 21

Nayes 60

MR. SPEAKER: The vote is now on the original motion.

Call in the members.

The motion agreed to.

Ayes 49

Nayes 30

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter that this House will tomorrow resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that this House will tomorrow resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

Motion agreed to.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that when the House adjourns the present sittings thereof, it stands adjourned until two of the clock tomorrow afternoon, and that the provisions of Rule 2 of the Assembly be suspended in so far as they apply to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, what is going to happen tomorrow afternoon?

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, we will have the Budget first, and then we will depart from the accepted practice of the past, and proceed with some other business.

MR. JOLLIFFE: We might be a little too shaky.

MR. FROST: It is a good time to catch the hon. members opposite off their guard.

However, Mr. Speaker, we might go on with some second readings, occupying part of the afternoon. We are meeting at two o'clock because it is a more convenient Press time than 3 o'clock. We have found that to be a fact in the past.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.26 of the clock p.m.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

———•———

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

———•———

Volume XXIV

Tuesday, March 6, 1951.

———•———

And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

MR. B.L. CATHCART (Lambton, West): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the fifth report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills; and move its adoption.

CLERK ASSISTANT:

"To the Honourable

The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Honourable Members:

Your Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills begs leave to present the following as its Fifth Report:-

Your Committee begs to report the following B ills with certain amendments:-

Bill No. 19 - An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Bill No. 24 - An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Your Committee would recommend that the following Bills be not reported, the petitioners having requested that they be withdrawn and Your Committee would further recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted:-

Bill No. 6 - An Act respecting the Town of Preston.

Bill No. 25 - An Act respecting the Town of Hespeler.

Bill No. 32 - An Act respecting the Town of Elmira.

Your Committee, pursuant to Rule 82, calls the attention of the House to section 6 of Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of Hamilton, which confirms By-law No. 6698 of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton and the agreement between the Corporation and the Hamilton Street Railway Company set out in the Schedule to the By-law both of which are set out in the Schedule to the said Bill, the said section and Schedule not having been contemplated in the notice for the same as reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders. Your Committee, however, recommends that the said section and Schedule form part of the Bill.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TORONTO March 6th, 1951.

Bryan L. Cathcart,
Chairman. "

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, there is nothing further from my thoughts than to delay the presentation of the Budget,

but I have an important matter I would like to bring to your attention and to the attention of the hon. members of the House; that is, that this is the 47th birthday of my very good friend and colleague, the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver), the leader of this group.

It is surprising how rapidly these birthdays come around as we near the half century mark but I know that all hon. members would like to join with me in conveying felicitations and best wishes to our good friend, the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver).

He has a remarkable record in this Legislature in that he was elected at the age of 22 and has been re-elected in each subsequent general election, including one by-election, when first appointed to the Cabinet.

He served as a Cabinet Minister with great distinction in three governments, has been leader of the Liberal party in this province, and leader of the opposition in this House, and now leads this group in the Legislature.

This brings him to the 25th year in continuous service and makes him eligible, with myself, for membership in the Quarter Century Club. I hope in due time that button will be forthcoming.

Hon. T.L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): I have mine.

MR. NIXON: So, Mr. Speaker, when we have an hon. member with that very distinguished record, I think it is well in order that we should congratulate him on this occasion. I do so in all sincerity, wishing him many happy returns, indeed. As he is still a comparatively

young man I know he has many years yet of service to give to his constituency in this Legislature -- and I also trust not all of them on this side of the House. Thank you.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. G.W. PARRY (Kent West): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the hon. members of this House, I sincerely want to concur in what the preceding speaker, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has said.

It is a great distinction, to have 25 years of service, especially in a man who is well preserved and looks like he is equal to another 25 years of service with ease.

I think it is very good, also, to pay these compliments to men who have served, while they are still alive, because there are many times when that has been neglected and we have taken a great mass of flowers to a grave. I am very sincere about this. I think it is very becoming that we should honour a man who has had 25 years of experience. I think we may expect when he does make a move he will come over to this side of the House. I think we could use him over here very well. We will hope for the day when that will come about. So, without saying anything further, I would congratulate him and wish him many happy returns of the day, hoping he will be privileged to enjoy many years in this House and in the representation of his constituency, which he so very ably serves.

Thank you.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, like the hon. member who has just spoken (Mr. Parry), I have no desire to carry flowers to the grave of the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver), politically or otherwise.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Grey, South): A mournful subject.

MR. JOLLIFFE: And I hope, like many other hon. members of this House, to see him in action for many years to come.

I was somewhat disturbed by the reference by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) to his age. He may be late in saying that the Liberal House Leader (Mr. Oliver) is only 47 but I am skeptical about it. I speak subject to correction, but my impression is that he is 48 and I do not think it is for any member of his group to subtract one year, or even one day from his age in this House. I may say that he does not need that kind of consideration.

Like some others in this House I have travelled the province with the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver). I must say we were all impressed by his capacity, by his understanding of political questions, by his understanding of agriculture, by his capacity for travel and by his capacity as a trencherman, which, I think, is probably unsurpassed in this House. He sometimes reproached me for my deficiencies in that regard, but, any deficiencies I may have had, were more than compensated for by the work of the hon. member for Grey,

South (Mr. Oliver). I think he is a credit to this Legislature. I do wish that he would see his way clear to agree with me a little more frequently but, even when he does disagree he does so in a way which I think is a credit to himself and his party.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, it is certainly the desire of this group to be associated with the warm felicitations which have been tendered to the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver), on the occasion of his 48th anniversary.

MR. NIXON: 47th anniversary.

MR. MacLEOD: I do not think that the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver) needs any further assurance from me that he stands very high in our estimation and our affections. I think that perhaps the greatest tribute that could be paid to the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver) was the expression of the November convention of the Liberal party, which I attended ---

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Were you a delegate?

MR. MacLEOD: It was abundantly clear, to use the familiar expression of the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver), at that convention that the only man who could carry that convention unanimously, had he chosen to run, was the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: But, like the tree planted by the waters, he could not be moved, and he stood aside

and Walter Thomson carried that convention.

I think the best way to celebrate the birthday of the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver) is to give him a sunshine bath, and I suggest that this be done with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in attendance.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, perhaps I may now be permitted to wind up the "Debate" on this subject, and I will promise the hon. members of the House that I will not move for a six-months hoist.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to extend to the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver), the best wishes of the government benches, and wish him very many happy returns of the day, and health and happiness.

I think, Mr. Speaker, at this time we can call the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver) to the Bar of the House to explain.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Grey, South): Mr. Speaker, I had thought that on this occasion I would have escaped notice in regard to my advancing and gathering maturity but some hon. members of the House thought otherwise. I really think I am 47 years of age today.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. OLIVER: That is what my mother told me and, after all, I think she is right in that regard.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I will accept it.

MR. OLIVER: But I do say, Mr. Speaker, that in

25 years in the Legislature one has gathered over that period a wealth of experience and a host of friends. If he had not accomplished and won those two things he would not be, in my judgment, a worthy member for his constituency and its representative in this Legislature.

In those 25 years -- this afternoon I will have seen my 25th Budget -- there have been slightly more Tory Budgets than I would have liked to have seen; and, in the immediate years that are to come I will do what I can to see if I cannot bring a better balance in regard to the Liberal and Tory Budgets.

Seriously, let me say to all of my hon. friends this afternoon that the best thing that comes out of 25 years in the Legislature is the friendships that are made along that route. If it was not for those I wonder sometimes if it would be worthwhile. Speaking to the hon. members of my group, for each and every one of them I have the highest admiration. I think all the hon. members of the House will agree that when that convention to which the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) refers took place, three of the hon. members of this group were nominated and did contest that convention. Today we sit in this House and there is not the slightest bit of animosity amongst us. Each one of us are friendly and understand the position of the other. I think that is a good thing in democracy. You can fight as hard as you like but, when the time comes for constructive action, we should pool all of our resources and all of our reserves and move forward to accomplish the job at hand.

I want to say again, Mr. Speaker, that I thank

all those who have spoken what I know are the wishes of everyone in the House today.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST(Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have answers here which I desire to table to questions Nos. 2, 7, 128, 130 and 138.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have a message from the hon., the Lieutenant Governor, signed by his own hand.

MR. SPEAKER: "The Lieutenant Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the services of the Province for the year ending March 31st, 1952, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly."

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

(Page A-11 Follows)

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a Budget somewhat different in form than in the past. Appended to the Budget as appendices, following page 43, which the hon. members will see when they get to the p rinted copy, are a dozen or more statements relative to a variety of subjects to which I shall refer in my address. The purpose of them, Mr. Speaker, is to give to the hon. members of the House fuller particulars on a variety of subjects such as population, immigration, housing, Dominion or Federal-Provincial relationships and matters of that sort. T hese will be filed with the Budget address and will be printed in due course as part of it.

With reference to these subjects, Mr. Speaker, might I just pay a tribute to my staff, many of whom are sitting here at my left; but, in particular, I should like to refer to the Deputy Treasurer and Comptroller of Finances, Dr. C.S. Walters; the Provincial Auditor, Mr. H.A. Cotnam; the Controller of Revenue, Mr. Philip Clark; the Chief Accountant, Mr. H.E. Brown; and last but certainly not least, the Assistant Provincial Statistician and Economist, Mr. George Gathercole. Then, I certainly would not want to forget my own personal secretary, Mrs. P. Gregory.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say of these people, and others associated with them that I have found over many Budgets and over many Federal-Provincial conferences that there are no better in Canada than these civil servants of Ontario.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I think I can say that with experience, because this is the ninth time that I have moved the traditional motion that you do now leave the Chair and the House resole itself into the Committee of Supply. There are none who have moved that motion more often than myself -- nine times.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, perhaps I can now graduate into the veterans class. I want to assure the hon. member for Grey, South (Mr. Oliver) that in all my eight B udgets I have endeavoured to produce a Budget that would meet with his entire satisfaction and with the entire satisfaction of the opposition and, perhaps, on this ninth occasion, I will have finally succeeded and we will get a unanimous vote from this House.

Mr. Speaker, again refering to my staff, through all these troubled years they have never given me anything but good advice and help. I want to express to them, again, my very sincere thanks.

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

TAKES "B" -- "C" -- "D" --

THE BUDGET

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MR. L.E. WISMER (Riverdale): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 1.

CITY OF FORT WILLIAM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 1; third reading, Bill No. 13, "An Act Respecting the City of Fort William", Mr. Cox.

MR. C.C. CALDER (London): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Cox I move third reading of Bill No. 13, An Act respecting the City of Fort William.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 2.

CITY OF ST. CATHARINES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 2; third reading of Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines, Mr. Houck.

MR. W.L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 3.

CITY OF ST. THOMAS

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CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 3; third reading, Bill No. 10, An Act respecting the city of St. Thomas, Mr. Thomas (Elgin).

MR. F.S. THOMAS (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 10, An Act Respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 4.

CITY OF LONDON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 4; third reading, Bill No. 14, An Act Respecting the City of London, Mr. Patrick.

MR. T.L. PATRICK (Middlesex, North): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 14, An Act Respecting the City of London.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 5.

CITY OF OSHAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 5; third reading, Bill No. 26, An Act Respecting the City of Oshawa, Mr. Thomas (Ontario).

MR. T.D. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 26, An Act Respecting the City of Oshawa.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the B ill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No.6.

THE NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 6; third reading, Bill No. 91, An Act to Amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act, Mr. Gemmell.

Hon. W.S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 91, An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 7.

THE OLD-AGE PENSIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 7; third reading, Bill No. 81, An Act to amend The Old-Age Pensions Act, Mr. Goodfellow.

Hon. W.A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of B ill No. 81, An Act to amend the Old-Age Pensions Act.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 8.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 8; third reading, Bill No. 102, An Act to amend The Judicature Act.

Mr. Porter.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 102, An Act to amend The Judicature Act.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 9.

THE CORONERS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 9, third reading, B ill No. 103, An Act to amend The Coroners Act, Mr. Porter.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 103, An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 10.

THE WOLF AND BEAR BOUNTY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 10, third reading Bill No. 104, An Act to amend The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act, Mr. Scott.

Hon. H.R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 104, An Act to amend The Wolf and Bear Bounty Act.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 11.

THE FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No.11; third reading, Bill No. 105, An Act to amend The Forest Fires Prevention Act, Mr. Scott.

Hon. H.R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of B ill No. 105, An Act to amend The Forest Fires Prevention Act.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 16.

THE LIQUOR LICENCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 16; resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading, Bill No. 99, An Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act, Mr. Welsh.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there no further discussion?

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I thought that the debate had been adjourned by the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) on this Bill.

MR. C.H. MILLARD (York, West): Mr. Speaker, I would like to deal with it in committee. I am not particular about the general debate on it.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I thought the Bill was going to be discussed by others before me; but it seems to me that in second reading

we should get clear on some of the general principles of the Bill. I cannot recall the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) who sponsors this Bill, explaining a point of serious proportions insofar as the Bill goes, namely, the suggestion that applicants for licences receive the approval of the Board before they can make the application.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this is a rather undemocratic procedure to suggest; in other words, the Licence Board will be given the power to deny any person the rights to make an application before they investigate the circumstances and the conditions of the application. It is very illogical, to say the least and certainly insupportable, from a democratic approach, to legislation of this sort and to the powers of the Board.

I want to make this clear, Mr. Speaker, that I am not interested in increasing the number of outlets. I do not suggest that such an increase is necessary but I do suggest that it is a granting of unusual rights and powers to the Licencing Board when we permit them to decide, obviously in camera, whether or not an application is to be heard. If they are going to have that power then it is no longer necessary to have the formal hearing and the formal presenting of an application, because the licencing Board has still the power to actually throw out applications without a hearing. Is that not right? That is what it amounts to. I do not think the Board should be given that power.

As I recall it the hon. Secretary and Registrar

(Mr. Walsh) stated--or was it the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost)--that, at present, the newspapers are filled with many advertisements of applicants who make known publicly their intention to apply for permission to operate a liquor outlet. They are desirous of eliminating all that. Now, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker that the government would like to hush up ---

SOME hon. MEMBER: Tsk, tsk.

MR. SALSBERG: I am not saying this with any desire to make a sinister implication or anything of the sort, but I think the government desires to keep from the newspaper columns and from the eyes of the public the large number of applications which come in. I do not think that is necessary. I do not think that is desirable. If 5000 people want to apply, let them apply and if the Board after careful consideration rejects 4500 that is all right, as far as I am concerned. What I am suggesting is that the Legislation is unsound and grants unusual powers to a Board to eliminate applications without hearing and without proper consideration. I do not think the Board will have the means for investigating the applications before the official hearing. There is no explanation and I do not think there can be any which will convince the hon. members of this House that the Board will have some magic formula by which they will be able to determine in advance that certain applications should be thrown out before they are formally received and heard by the Board.

I suggest further that any application that will have received the blessings of the Board before a

hearing would actually constitute the numbers which would be given licences. From any way you approach this part of the Bill it is extremely difficult to justify and to approve it. I would rather see the old system continued, a system which permits all who want to apply, to make that application public. Let them advertise it as they are now required to do. Let the public know. Let the Board, in due course, consider such applications in public. Let them make their decisions as they see fit. I would rather see that system continued than a system which will give the Board power to determine in camera which application should be proceeded with and which should be killed before handling. I do not think those are proper ways of studying the applications, of getting the necessary facts together with respect to such applications. I do not think they should have the right to do so. I think the least we should do at this stage in examination of the Bill is to go further into this aspect of the legislation which is now before us.

MR. W.H. TEMPLE (High Park): Mr. Speaker, this Bill has some good features about it, and it has some very bad features about it. Apparently the government did learn something from the election of 1948. They did learn, for instance, that it is unwise to shove down the throats of the people liquor outlets without giving them the opportunity to express an opinion upon the matter. This Bill does provide for the municipalities which might be amalgamated to a city having a vote upon whether or not they should have the liquor outlets

which exist in that city. I want to say that that is a very good provision. I am in thorough agreement with it. I think that the people in the outlying municipalities of Toronto, for instance, which might be affected by amalgamation, certainly should have the opportunity of expressing their opinion upon our liquor laws and upon their liquor laws. On the other hand, I am very, very much concerned about the part in this Bill which does, in effect, provide for two applications for every liquor outlet. One application will be made in secret before the Liquor Licencing Board and if that Board approves of the application then the application will be made in public. I think that is a very, very dangerous procedure. I think that all liquor applications should be made publicly, they should be made out in the open so that the people will know what is going on. I do not know of any liquor Licence Board which has such, shall I say, discernment or knowledge of the situation, that they are going to be able to decide whether or not a municipality should have more liquor outlets and as a result give an applicant an opportunity of making a public application. I think that this question should be decided openly, it should be decided in front of all the people not by any Liquor Licence Board.

When this particular section of the Bill comes up in committee I hope to have something further to say about it, and I hope that the government is going to amend it to take out that particular part of the Bill.

There is another section, another portion of

the B ill which I think is a backward section. It provides that municipalities which are already dry may vote to maintain their present dry status but they will have to secure 60% of the votes in order to remain dry. That particular section, in my opinion, is absolutely worthless. I do not know what in the world such a section should be put in the Bill for unless it is to humbug the people, or make the temerpance forces believe that they are getting something. Actually they are not getting a thing. In my opinion the section will never be used. I hope the government is going to do something about that particular section. At least make it a 50-50 vote. I think a 40% vote should maintain the status of a dry municipality; but, to require a municipality to require a 60% vote in order to remain dry is, in my opinion, utter nonsense. I hope the government will consider that particular angle and in committee bring in an amendment to correct it.

MR. C. C. CALDER (London): I am prepared to give the government credit for good intentions in what they propose to do. I do not pretend to be an expert in this liquor licence field at all, but one does recall that in many proceedings no public step may be made without the consent of the hon. Attorney-General . For instance, under our Fair Employment Practises Bill, no proceedings may be taken without the consent of the hon. Attorney-General . . So, I think for once, we ought to take a chance o there being nothing sinister involved and proceed with this Bill so far, at least, as the application section is concerned. I do think the hon.

Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) would strengthen his hand if he would give this House the assurance that if a man applies to the Board and is not approved, if at the end of a year or perhaps two years, he persists in his application, no matter what the Board thinks or they will let the application go on to the next stage publicly before the formal Board. There is a certain amount of substance in what has been said and I think the Board ought to recognize that their power to delay proceedings should, in fairness, be limited only to a certain time. Let us take them at their own word---that is, the government---and if a man is making a foolish application, tell him so, hold him up for a year or two. If he wants to squander his money let him go ahead and do it, and after a year or two, has elapsed, he will have become more wise, perhaps.

(Take F follows)

But, the point, Mr. Speaker, to which I think the government is open to very sharp exception in extending powers of the Board is in the whole Section 5 where they provide that the Board may knock down a license and not be obliged to give any explanati n for doing so. From what I can gather from the hotel industry, one of their very real objections against the present operations of the Board is that they are somewhat in the dark and they ask that the Board tell them precisely what they want them to do. It is a sensible attitude and I think we ought to claify it and make them toe the line and we should tell them in this legislation exactly what is required. I very strongly object to the Board turning down a licence and not telling a man why. How can you get the industry to police itself if they do not know why? I think this is one place where the Board could go out and say: "This place has been closed for so-and-so and such-and-such," and the hotel people would know where they stood and I think they would toe your line.

MR. J. L. EASTON (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, although we welcome this amendment, I think we can go a little further. I think one weakness is the right of municipal councils or governments to impose a vote on the taxpayers without permission from the taxpayers. I think it is a weakness of the Act that municipal councils can pass a Bill authorizing a vote. I see the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) is shaking his head, but that did happen at Burlington Beach during last Fall. I think he should make a note of that and see that in future municipal councils do not pass such a Bill except with the permission of taxpayers.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to say anything on the Bill and I do not

intend to now if it is understood by the government that when we get into Committee we have a fair discussion of it. It seems to me only in the case of amalgamation is there a new principle involved. The other question is local option and that is already in the law and is being extended by these amendments, and the question of applications and the form and procedures surrounding the applications will be changed. I am perfectly agreeable to allowing the matter to go into Committee where we can discuss it and if we want to deal with it I hope there will be ample opportunity allowed at that time for full discussion on the question of whether it is advisable to make applications that can be heard without reference to a public hearing and so on, regarding applications. Frankly, I think there are other requirements which will be required and I have some suggestions to make but I do not disagree with the principle.

MR. PORTER: I can assure the hon. member (Mr. Millard) there will be ample opportunity as usual when the Bill comes up. I would like to say a word about one aspect of this Bill. The question has been raised as to the advisability of changing the application provision and providing for what might be described as a "preliminary application" and later, in some cases, that might be proceeded with in the discussion of the Board on a public application. Of course, it has been suggested by some of the hon. members that there is something peculiarly secret about the intention of this whole change. It is rather a simple change and I would think a rather sensible change in the procedure to be adopted. The situation we have now is simply this; we have a great many people who wish to apply for licences and

the Board prior to the hearing makes certain investigations into all these applications, certain information has to be provided to the Board. In other words, the Board, before the case comes up at all, has a prima facie case before it and and the Board is in a position right then and there to act. There are certain areas of certain towns in which they are not going to grant any more licenses no matter who the person may be. They may decide in a certain case that there are enough licenses or there should be no licenses and they do not have to call on all sorts of people to come forward who may be living on this street. Hundreds of people who are living in the vicinity where a license is to be granted sometimes come forward to raise an objection. It seems to me it would be a sensible thing and save a great deal of time and expense in some cases, to many of those people who wish to object to a license. If the Board hears the application alone without hearing anyone else, and decides on the merits that, under no circumstances can they grant these licenses, what is the use having this expensive advertising and a great many people coming in to object to it, when the Board knows they cannot grant that license under any circumstances? It is to save the public the inconvenience of coming in when it is not necessary for them to do so.

In many cases where an application comes before the Board and the Board in reviewing the statements in the application and investigating the qualifications of the applicant, and looking over the programme or the plans he mighthave for carrying out his plans under the Act

if he gets a license, if it is felt there is some chance of a license being granted, there may be some reason for allowing a license in that district. If they think there may be a lot of reasons for granting a license to that man, they say: "Well, we will ask him to advertise and give the public an opportunity to come forward to protest against that license and to listen to the grounds of objection and then decide the matter after we have heard the whole case." It seems to me a very great many of the objections that occur as to the whole present procedure will be eliminated by this very great simplification because as it is amended the Board still has the power. "Yes" or "No". If the Board sees an application and knows because a man has a certain record or knows he appears to be not a suitable man, to whom to grant an application why should they be put the expense and burden and ignominy of coming forward simply to be turned down? Why should they put the public to the expense of having these people who live in the vicinity coming forward and objecting to something that is not going through anyway? The Board knows it. That is the reason behind this Bill, getting it down to a perfectly sensible procedure, within sensible limits. The applications which the Board thinks might have some merit and where there may be something to be said for granting them, say: "We will let these go before the public hearing," and can accord the full requirement as to advertising, and extending the time for advertising and making it more favorable to those who might wish to object. Those are the cases and the only cases, with which those who wish to object to a license should really have anything to do. The present

system results in a great deal of inconvenience and unnecessary expense to a great many people and this is an attempt to simplify it and to make it more expeditious, and to let people know at the earliest possible stage if there is any possible chance of their getting a license at all, and saving them all this unnecessary business of a Board hearing when from the outset it will be hopeless. It is like finding a true bill in a case before a Grand Jury, if a true bill is found then it goes on to trial but if the case is thrown out then they do not go to trial. That is a "no bill."

MR. J. H. TEMPLE (High Park): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) a question?

MR. PORTER: I would much prefer to have the hon. member (Mr. Temple) reserve questions until committee.

MR. TEMPLE: It is in line with the statement he just made.

MR. PORTER: I am not going to answer questions on second reading.

MR. G. B. ELLIS (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, if I might say a word in respect of the Bill before us. If the Bill is an attempt to clarify the procedure under which these licenses are granted at the present time, it is most timely. I have tried to make a study of the procedure the Board has followed up to now, and I will admit I am at a complete loss as to what kind of procedure the Board does follow in granting licenses. In some cases the Board tells an applicant that they must not build until such time as they have a license and then they go ahead and build. In other cases they are informed they can build and then get a license anyhow. I am quite convinced we ought to have a

clarification of the procedure that has been used in respect of issuing licenses and if that is the purpose I want to commend the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) on his efforts. I am yet to be convinced that it provides such clarification.

I think the Liquor Licence Board should probably assume a little more power to themselves in respect to the present outlets and I say that particularly where there is an attempt to bring about a restriction of trade by the combine. That was brought to my attention by what is now going on, where an order was issued by the combine to all outlets in the province on December 4th because one brewery in the province was about to proceed to sell keg beer and put it back on the market. Because this brewery is a fully independent brewery, not a part of the combine, immediately an order went out from the Canadian Breweries Limited, the combine, to all outlets informing them, in other words, practically telling them that this was against the best wishes of the trade and therefore "you must not do business with this brewery." I would like to take this opportunity of reading into the record the letter that was sent out to all outlets in the Province of Ontario.

"Canadian Breweries Limited

"O'Keefe House, Victoria St., Toronto 2,

"December 4th, 1950.

"TO ALL ONTARIO LICENCE HOLDERS

"This Company was greatly surprised to learn from the newspaper announcement last week that draught beer is to be made available to the home consumer. We have always felt that draught beer is produced solely for sale to licence

"Holders, and we had no information to indicate that any change in the regulations was to be made.

"It is our firm conviction that draught beer should remain as a special product, available only to licence holders, and in this manner, preserve for the licence holders a unique merchandising opportunity that is theirs through the right they have established over the centuries.

"Following the announcement of the new policy relating to the sale of draught beer, this Company sent a telegram to the Presidents of all local Hotel Associations, setting forth its policy in relation to the announcement. The telegram stated that Canadian Breweries Limited will not supply draught beer to the home consumer market as we believe the draught market is the sole responsibility of the licence holder

"The hotel industry and the brewing industry are passing through a trying period that has proven the need for the closest cooperation and understanding. We feel that we owe much to your industry, and our decision in the matter of draught beer was made on the basis of our policy to so guide our operations that there will be maximum benefits for us and for the licence holders in all our operations.

"Yours sincerely,

"(signed) C. O. Dalton

"Vice President - Sales"

Now, there is no question in my mind, and there is no question in the minds of owners of outlets who received this letter from the combine that it was a direct attempt to try to blackball a small independent brewery which is outside the combine and try to prevent the sale of that particular kind of beer through the licensed outlets in this province. I say that something should be done in a case like that, and that the Liquor Licence Board itself should interfere. Just the other day the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) informed us that he was concerned about the status of the independent breweries trying to survive. At the present time they are having a most difficult time and yet when they find a way of improving their situation they are knocked down by the combine. In other words, this company that produced this particular kind of draught beer has suffered terrific financial loss because of the fact that the combine has told every outlet in the Province of Ontario that they must not do business with them. I think the Liquor Licence Board and the Liquor Control Board ought to enter the picture. Are we going to allow the combine to take over the whole brewery business in the province or are we going to allow the small breweries at least a fair opportunity to carry on business in this province? I say, the Liquor Licence Board and the Liquor Control Board and this government should ascertain whether there is an attempt by the combine to blackball any independent brewery in this province. Insofar as this instance is concerned, it was an attempt, and, I believe, a successful one, by the combine to run this brewery out of business. In no uncertain words they have told the outlets licensed by the Province of Ontario that these people are not doing what they wish, therefore, "do not handle their

product." That is what they are telling them there and I do not think the Liquor Licence Board or the Liquor Control Board or this government can stand idly by and allow a condition like that to exist. We know there are only three or four, independent breweries in the Province of Ontario today and I say it behooves the Liquor Licence Board and the Liquor Control Board and this government to try to protect the small independent breweries. I say to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) and to the government that it warrants action if necessary through a Bill such as this, an amendment to this Bill or other legislative powers to prevent the attempt of the combine to break the back of every independent brewery in the province.

MR. EASTON: The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) said he would not answer questions--

MR. PORTER: The hon. member (Mr. Easton) has already spoken in this debate. After all, second reading is not the time for questions across the House. That can be done in committee, and following the very proper suggestion made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) some weeks ago now, I think we should get down to the procedure on second readings of having the debate and any person may enter that debate but speak only once, except the mover, who may reply. I think it would expedite matters if we followed that.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

(Take G follows)

MR. P ORTER: Mr. Speaker, I wish to point out to the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) with reference to his Bill which is Order No. 41 on the Order Paper, An Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act, that the principle involved in that Bill is somewhat inconsistent, it is directly opposite to the principle involved in this Bill that has now had its second reading. I would suggest that the hon. member (Mr. Millard) might be willing to withdraw that Bill.

I move, Mr. Speaker, for the discharge of Order. No. 41.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: Would the hon. member (Mr. Millard) move that? It might be more appropriate. I withdraw my motion.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): Mr. Speaker, I think the Bill that was introduced by myself has served its purpose. While I am not in agreement that it is contrary, I think there is a distinct change in principle between the Bills. However, we can discuss that and deal with that Section in the amended Bill.

Therefore, I move that Order No. 41 be discharged and that Bill No. 69 be withdrawn.

Motion agreed to.

Bill 69 Discharged.

MR. PORTER: Order No.17.

THE HOMES FOR THE AGED ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 17th order, second reading Bill No. 82, An act to amend the Homes for the Aged Act. Mr. Goodfellow.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 82, "An Act to amend the Homes for the Aged Act."

The main purpose of the more pertinent amendments is that in the first place it is felt that, in the larger districts particularly, perhaps there should be more than one home constructed. We do not feel it is a good policy that elderly people who have lived in a certain community should be taken long distances from their usual environment, where their friends and relatives might live, and be given accommodation in a home many miles from their usual environment. It is the purpose of this amendment to permit a municipality or group of municipalities in a district to construct a home. As the Act was, the whole district would have to build one home. This permits a district like Cochrane, for instance, to construct two or more homes whenever it is felt advisable.

It also makes provision in the case of Fort William, where they have a home for the aged and under the existing Act that home could not qualify for the 50% subsidy on operation, this amendment permits us to pay the 50% towards the maintenance and operation of the Fort William home.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Not a very good home there, is it?

MR. GOODFELLOW: I beg your pardon?

MR. MacLEOD: Not a very good home in Fort William.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Not particularly good. It is very well run for the type of building it is. I would say that the management is excellent but the building is not everything to be desired. There are fire hazards there which we do not like, but it is a makeshift for the time being.

Also there is an amendment which makes provision for the Department to subsidize for equipment. In order that equipment can be supplied for new homes which are constructed, the Department will subsidize them to the extent of the usual

50%. We feel that a home is incomplete without the necessary furnishings and equipment. There was an oversight in the drafting of the Bill in 1948.

We feel that as a Department we should only be interested in the better ment and improvement of accommodations for elderly people in these institutions. We think in the Department of Welfare we should only be interested in the supervision of the institution, but that we should not be interested in the farming operations. We feel particularly in these Counties there are plenty of good farmers who can carry on the necessary farming operations, and this amendment limits the property in which a home is located to 15 acres. If a County wants to operate a 300 acre farm or wants to go into the real estate business that is up to them, but we will only be subsidizing them on the purchase of 15 acres, and any farming operations which take place will be entirely the responsibility of the Board of Management of that particular home. In other words, we are not in the farming business in the Department of Welfare.

MR. F. OLIVER (Grey South): Hear, hear.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): I wouldn't scoff at it, though.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Are you sure you are not?

MR. GOODFELLOW: But any produce which is produced on the farm--if there is a famm in connection with the home, arrangements can be made that produce can be charged to the cost of operations at market value in order that the municipality which operates the home will receive their 50% subsidy on the operation.

Those, Mr. Speaker, are the amendments to this Act at

this time.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: Order No. 18.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th Order, second reading of Bill No. 83, An Act to amend the Charitable Institutions Act. Mr. Goodfellow.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 83, An Act to amend the Charitable Institutions Act.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment is the adoption of an entirely new policy on the part of the government in that for the first time we will be subsidizing private organizations towards the construction of suitable accommodations for elderly people. I want to say at this point, Mr. Speaker, that in connection with old-age pensioners, we find the greatest problem they are confronted with is that of securing suitable accommodations at a reasonable rent. In other words, you will recall that we had a supplemental allowance which we found very difficult to administer but which was based chiefly on lodgings. At the present time the great differentiation between the manner in which the pensioners are able to get along on the $40, is that it is dependant almost entirely on the amount of their lodging costs. We realize that we have a responsibility and in assuming that responsibility, two years ago we made very generous offers to the municipalities to construct new accommodations for elderly people.

There has been some misconception regarding the type of homes that should be built, but I think anyone who has made a study of accommodations for elderly people will realize that you need several types of accommodation. I notice in

today's copy of The Star that a certain gentleman says in connection with these homes for the aged that"we are building monuments to our own senseless folly in connection with encouraging these homes for the aged in these municipalities, as all we are constructing is poor-houses."

I say, Mr. Speaker, that what we are doing is trying to get an entirely new conception, trying to "sell" the people of this province and the municipalities a new conception on the proper type of public accommodation. There will always be need for public institutions, and in these new homes we are incorporating the idea whereby elderly couples who find it necessary to go to a public institution will be able to have a small apartment of their own. Cottages are fine, a little cottage for an elderly couple, but after all, services have to be considered, and it is felt advisable in providing accommodation that where you have elderly couples who are no longer able to look after themselves, it is much better to have them attached to the institution in order that services can be rendered them more readily.

We are trying to get segregation in these homes. I think some hon. members have heard me make the statement before that the one thing that struck me most forcibly in these old institutions that we had was the fact that all types were congregated in a common dormitory. You might say that was not humane. What we are proposing to do is to have segregation of the different types, of the people who require public accommodation. There is a vast difference between public accommodation and private accommodation, and accommodation for people who are still able bodied to the point where they can look after themselves.

In this new policy we want to encourage private

organizations to also build accommodations for elderly people. There is a need right in the city of Toronto. We have a make-shift which is serving a very useful purpose, I would say on the whole in old Christie Street Hospital now called Lambert Lodge that it is certainly serving a purpose at the present time, but there is need for a great deal more accommodation in order to relieve some of the handicaps and the problems which are confronting elderly people in this city and in the other large centres in particular, due to the lack of proper accommodation.

I find in going across the province and visiting some of these private organizations, that they are doing a splendid job on the whole---a splendid job. I think there is room in the so-called public institutions which might be on a larger scale due to the fact that you have to consider efficiency of operation, and in the second place we need smaller homes for different types of people. There is room for both, but you will always have to have public accommodation for people who are unable to look after themselves and who will be a public responsibility, but we also want to encourage these private organizations.

The Jewish people in this province propose to build a home and have a very fine site purchased up on Bathurst Street. We hope this amendment will encourage them to come forward with this building and afford new accommodation for their elderly citizens.

The Salvation Army has a project in mind. We want to encourage all charitable or religious organizations who wish to build accommodations to take care of elderly people because I think, Mr. Speaker, hon. members will agree that there is much more than just furnishing accommodations for

people. There has to be a human interest, and the greatest human interest you can get is that of an individual interest towards the welfare of his fellow beings. And in these private institutions I think you are going to get perhaps more interest created towards the care of these aged people than you would get, possibly, in a public institution. I think there is need for both, and we do hope that with this new policy of $1,000 a bed, it will encourage more and better accommodation, which is so much needed, especially in these large urban centres in Ontario.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I want to make it abundantly clear that whenever I have an opportunity of commending the government, I never fail to do so. The government sometimes complain that they do not get enough credit. This is one occasion---one of the few---when I am very glad to commend the government for the legislation that they have brought down.

I agree with most of what the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) has said, but I cannot resist at the same time, being human like all of you, reminding the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) and the government that I pleaded for just such an extension ofthe original Act, The Home for the Aged Act, which was brought down two years ago. The record will show that I advanced this argument and that at that time the government did not see it s way clear to broaden the Act.

Well, I am glad they are doing it now, and having given the government the credit that I sincerely believe is due them for this legislation, I want to suggest---indeed, I want to ask---that this Bill be broadened still further. Having said that, I know the ministerial benches will turn and say: "Well, you can never satisfy him." I assure them

that I can be satisfied. Sometimes you make me wait two, three, four, five years until you give that satisfaction, but we are glad when we get it.

I want to say that the Bill touches on two aspects of the problem; first, in regard to what the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) said about large institutions and the criticism that is directed against such a policy, I agree with the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) that there is need for public institutions, that it is impossible to solve the problem of the aged citizens exclusively, solely by individual assistance, individual effort, or even by efforts of families. It cannot be done, and the records will show that there are many instances where well-to-do families are obliged to seek an institution for the elders of their family, not because they do not desire to spend money, not because they are not ready to do so, but because there are cases where institutional care is required. But I do suggest to the government and particularly to the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) that there is a need of caution when new construction is undertaken not to establish institutions that will be too large, and not to proceed with construction programs which will prevent the degree of privacy which can be afforded to many of those who live in homes for the aged.

I think there is sound judgment in the proposal that comes from those who study this proposal that, while institutional care is necessary, we should try to provide these institutions with the facilities that will enable, say, an old couple to retain the maximum degree of privacy and a feeling of continuity of their life as they were accustomed to it before they entered the institution. That requires

very often the building of smaller units around a bigger institution and I think that that suggestion deserves the further consideration of the government, and I would say the encouragement from the government, to those who undertake the construction of such homes.

The second point that I want to make, and which deals more specifically with this Bill is that the proposal to grant $1,000 per bed to organizational institutions other than governmental institutions is a step forward and is to be welcomed and will undoubtedly help many institutions of that character to proceed with their constructions programmes. I want to say, and I think we should face this, that there are certain special requirements that people, because of religious convictions or religious ways of life or because of certain influences that emanate from their national kind of life, whereby they would require special institutions and would be happiest in institutions of that special character and that they therefore should receive the assistance that is offered but, more than that, I think that such institutions once approved by the Department should be entitled to all of the assistance that you are giving to public institutions. In other words, that any existing or projected homes for the aged which are to be proceeded with under a construction programme, if that institution and its programme meets with the approval of the Department, then they should be given the same type of assistance as is now given to County homes or municipal homes, namely 50% of the cost of construction and 50% of the maintenance cost.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) has provided all the necessary arguments for such a proposal. I agree with every word he said about the role that these institutions fill,

and therefore once we agree on that assumption there is no ground for denying them the type of assistance we give to the County homes.

(Take H follows)

Regardless of whether it is a Catholic home, or a Jewish home, or a home of any group, if they are doing the job for which they are existing, if they meet all of the requirements of the Department, then, by all means, let us give them the same assistance we are giving to the institutions now operated by the County and by the City. I can see no reasons why we should not.

I am not optimistic enough to think that the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) or the Cabinet will change their minds and agree to amend this Bill in Committee stage, to meet the requirements I suggest, and so I welcome this Bill as a very important and welcome step forward, but I do hope if the Government will not accept my argumentation and reasoning for immediate purposes, they will seriously study it and broaden this Bill so as to establish the greatest degree of treatment and support which such Institutions deserve.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, when the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) was speaking in support of this Bill a few moments ago, he intimated to the House that it was the Government's opinion there was room for two types of accommodation, one which is recognized as the institutional type, and the other more on the cottage plan, or individual houses.

The Bill itself, as we have it before us this afternoon, leads one to believe that the Government has decided that institutional care is in much of a preferred position in the Government plan of action, in regard to the charitable institutions of this Province, but when this Bill is in

Committee, Mr. Speaker, I think the House is entitled to know from the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) if the Government has made an examination in respect to these two types of accommodation, as to the costs, and other matters relating thereto. I think it would be information the House would like to have, and it would help us, as members, to make up our minds with regard to the worthwhileness of this particular legislation.

It seems to me, if the cottage plan is in the mind of the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) as a co-partner with the institutional plan, than something in the nature of the financial help which is being given to the institutional plan should also be extended to the cottage plan.

MR. C.C. CALDER (London): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) in announcing a Bill which he says adopts an entirely new policy, I think earned the thanks of this House. He addressed himself not by wading through some memoranda written by some of his officials, but spoke from his own personal knowledge of the Department.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CALDER: Before the applause becomes overwhelming --

MR. PORTER: I thought the sting would be in the pot of honey somewhere.

MR. CALDER: Before the applause becomes overwhelming, may I say that I wish that more hon. members on the Treasury bonches were able to do the same thing.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A.C. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

MR. CALDER: I think the hon. member for South Grey (Mr. Oliver) when speaking about a comparison as between the two classes of institution, made a very important point. May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) to consider this, in his new policy he has been granted a great deal of discretion, and I have no objection to the discretionmentrusted in him. If there is any hon. member on the Treasury benches,-or "Skid Row"-, if you want to call it such - in whose hands we would willingly put discretion, it is in the hands of the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CALDER: But I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfelllw) is tie-ing himself down most unfortunately, especially when making a new departure. He is asked to distinguish between the two institutions, but he is tie-ing his hands beyond that point, that once he selected an institution for a provincial subsidy, he must subsidize it at $1,000 per bed. May I ask if there are not many cases where a fixed subsidy means you cannot subsidize certain institutions because you know well they do not really need a subsidy of $1,000 per bed? Would you not be doing better if you subsidized any approved charitable institution at its total capacity period. There are many cases where I can imagine they would require only a subsidy of, say, $200. to permit a building to be built. In other cases, it might amount to $500., and I would suggest that

those which require less than the $1,000 should not be held back, and I would ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) to bear that in mind, until we come to the Committee stage.

Hon. MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, to clarify the mind of the hon. member for London (Mr. Calder), may I say that this $1,000 only applies to new construction, and the Government in granting $1,000 per bed is following out the same policy we have adopted for general hospitals across this Province, when we made $1,000 available to the Hospital Boards, which are of a private nature, to assist them in building new accommodations.

In my opinion, this $1,000. when applied to charitable organizations, to provide new accommodations, is equal to about $2,000. per bed, which would be given by way of grants to a hospital, because it is our experience that the cost of building accommodations for aged people is about 50% of what it would cost to build accommodations for a patient in a general hospital.

I might say to the hon. members of the House that another reason why we were particularly anxious to encourage the municipalities to build public institutions to accommodate those people who are unable to look after themselves -- that is, to take care of those so-called "chronics" in every general hospital -- was that it cost perhaps $8.00, or $9.00, or $10.00 per day, for actual care which could be provided in a private home for the aged. It will also take care of possibly 2,000 of the type we have in every municipal hospital today, who should no more be in a mental

hospital than the hon. member for London (Mr. Calder) nor myself. They are not mentally ill, in any sense of the word; they are just senile old people.

I had a very pathetic case brought to my attention a couple of weeks ago whan I had a call from the Reeve of North Hastings, who said: "There is a Lady here of 86, completely senile, completely out of hand. She has driven her daughter to distraction, and to a point where it has been necessary to put her in a mental hospital; what will we do with this old lady? Nobody will look after her."

This is one type we will have in the homes for the aged, and they will be segregated from people who have their capacities , which has not been the case so far.

I will say to the hon. member for South Grey (Mr. Oliver) that we are trying to do the first things first. I agree there is a need. Perhaps later on we can have cottages for elderly people, but we think the great immediate need is to provide institutional care for people who cannot look after themselves, and that is why we are going along with the municipalities to get accommodations of a public nature for those types who cannot look after tnemselves.

I hope later on, when we get the accommodation, we can consider cottages around these institutions, where people can look after themselves, and get their services from the institution.

MR. C.H. MILLARD (York West):Mr. Speaker, I want to add my voice to those who have commended the Government for this Bill to provide assistance generally for the purpose of aiding in the construction of accommodations for elderly people. I say the government is to be highly commended for its step.

But I would like to point out, it seems to me to be an inadequate step in this regard, that these private agencies today find it virtually impossible to maintain an old-age pensioner at the rate of old-age pensions, so even if the $1,000 is granted under the Act at the discretion of the Minister toward the cost of construction, these people still have to face the idea of how will they carry on from there? How will they take care of these people, if they have not some way of being subsidized beyond the mere amount of the old-age pension payments?

There are agencies here in the City who are carrying on a very splendid work, I know of one case where they have quite a number of beds, and quite a number of people can be accommodated, but they have a waiting list of some two years. I know of one elderly woman who was not able to get in until she was 83, and she has to pay out of her old-age pensions an amount, so she can obtain the minimum of service -- and many of the women give their services in preparing meals, and caring for their own bedrooms, and so forth -- but still the Institution can barely operate on $35.00 a month, which leaves for the elderly person $5.00 a month to take care of clothing and accessories which are required to augment just the

mere accommodation.

MR. GOODFELLOW: The institution actually gets $38.00. They get 10 cents per day in addition to the pension.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is pretty tight, though.

MR. GOODFELLOW: I appreciate that.

MR. MILLARD: I think the institution of which I am thinking is one of the best. It is conducted on a very high plane, and I believe that the wives of ministers constitute the larger portion of the guests in that institution. But the food is plain, it is monotonous; it is a very drab existence for the older people.

I do not know what the Government can do beyond what they are doing. They are inaugurating a new policy -- a new programme. I say again if that is what we are going to do, we will have to do something about a matter which has been spoken of before in other debates, "what will you do with these people after you get the accommodations? How then will they care for the people for whom the accommodations have been made available?".

I want to say that I feel this move in the direction of the segregation and in the direction of more private accommodations, a mixture of institutionalizing and the cottage ideal, is a splendid thing, and probably the cheapest way of doing a job which needs to be done, and I think it will relieve a lot of homes of people where they are not getting the kind of accommodations the older people require.

Frankly, with the cost of living going the way it

is, some of these homes are just over-burdened trying to provide accommodations for the older members of the family. Not only the cost of housing, but the cost of food and the other things required for the older people, are constantly going up.

I want again to commend the Government, for what it is doing, but to say that in my humble judgment they will have to go further than just the $1,000. We will have to find some way of supplementing the old-age pensions in cases where these people are put into these homes, otherwise private agencies will not be apt to take advantage of the $1,000 grant.

MR. OLIVER: There is no inducement.

MR. MILLARD: No, as the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) says, there is no inducement, because the second problem is as great as the first problem.

In view of the fact that we hope with the method suggested to take care of the 2000-odd patients who are now public charges, it seems to me we should be prepared to pay for these people a sum at least partially as great as we are now paying for the ones accommodated by private agencies through the type of accommodation envisaged by this Act.

Motion agreed; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Order No.22.

THE PUBLIC OFFICERS FEES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-second Order, second reading of Bill No. 101, "An Act to amend The Public Officers Fees Act", Mr. Porter.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 101.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Order No. 23.

GAS PIPE LINES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-third Order, second reading of Bill No. 108, "An Act respecting Gas Pipe Lines", Mr. Gemmell.

Hon. ..S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 108, "An Act respecting Gas Pipe Lines".

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, when the Bill was introduced, I asked a question of the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell), whether in his opinion it would not be more correct for the Government to pass legislation which will make the importation of gas and the distribution of gas a public utility, operated for the benefit of the consumers, rather than introducing legislation to make it easier for private concerns to gain this almost exclusive right, and to bring in legislation which will assure them that nothing will stand in the way of the construction of such a pipe line.

Now, it seems to me -- and I would say that many hon. members of the House and people outside would share my view -- that the importation of gas should be a public task, and that the provincial government should undertake that. There is no reason why we should provide the facilities to make it unusually easy for private corporations to get this privilege and these properties over which the pipe line runs. I think the province

could provide gas at a very low rate, and many municipalities which now rely on the production of gas by other methods, will, if these pipes are constructed, resort to the utilization of this type of gas.

(TAKE "I" FOLLOWS)

This is an early stage of this development in the province, and it would be very proper to tackle it as a public utility from the very beginning rather than attempt to gain ownership of it at a later date, as we may well try to do, having had experiences with the operation of private corporations.

The hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Gemmell), when I asked this question, suggested that it may be discussed on second reading or at least that he may deal with it on second reading in the House; will he do so now, or does any other Minister care to reply.

Hon. A.S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, this Bill is introduced especially to take care of a situation which may arise regarding importation, whether it be from Western Canada or whether it be from the United States. There has never been any provision in the Act up to this time for expropriation rights to run these pipe lines from one city or from one community to another. That is largely because, in the first place, the lines were small and where they ran into difficulties in buying up property for the purpose of running their lines, it was not too much of a problem to circumvent the property owner where they were having difficulties. Secondly, until recently they have been able to run these lines along highways and county roads.

That policy has been drastically changed now to the point where the counties and the Department of Highways do not permit that any longer.

On top of that, the companies who run these lines are not particularly anxious to run them along highways

because of the continual expansion programmes which are going on on our main highways. The fact of the matter is that adequate supplies of natural gas in south-western Ontario to supply our domestic consumers should come first into consideration -- and along with that at present five hundred industries -- and it is going to be essential that we do bring natural gas into the Province. As a matter of fact, this winter we have seen many problems arising in the south-western part of the Province. Some of you are much more familiar than I am with a situation which arose some years ago. As a matter of fact there has come into the province this year about 2 billion cubic feet. This has been pumped into the various systems, which have enabled us in Ontario to avoid the gas shortage this year. On the other hand there are still restrictions on the use of gas-heating units and, if we can get this cheap fuel into the Province, it is going to be necessary to have some Act like this passed whereby companies wanting to take advantage of supplying the different municipal areas, such as Toronto or Hamilton, will be able to do so.

The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has brought up the question of public utilities.

I do not believe that that enters into the picture regarding this Bill. Whether it is a public utility or a private company which operates the system, an Act of this nature is going to have to be passed in order that expropriation rights might be exercised.

That is the basis of the Bill, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SALSBERG: Except that you are giving it to a private company now.

MR. GEMMELL: We have given nothing. For example an application may be made to the Municipal Board. If they can show the need or the necessity of a line, say, from Buffalo to Toronto, or from Windsor to Hamilton, they can apply to the Municipal Board, and on second reading provision for the course they will have to follow in making that application will be taken care of.

I think all of us will agree that the gas fields of Western Ontario are certainly not increasing in supply. As a matter of fact, they are decreasing. I think it is well at this time we should make prepare ourselves so if the Federal Power Commission of the United States, or Alberta were to grant an export permit at any time -- neither of which have done so yet -- we would be prepared at the earliest possible moment to take advantage of the cheap gas which would be available to Ontario at that time.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Order No. 24.

THE CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-fourth Order; second reading, Bill No. 111, "An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act", Mr. Goodfellow.

Hon. W.A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 111, "An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act".

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) explain the Bill?

MR. GOODFELLOW; Mr. Speaker, these two amendments to The Children's Protection Act in the first place provide for the taking of a stenographic report of the proceedings in Juvenile or Family Courts and for the payment of fees for that stenographic work. In the second place, it makes provision for the Children's Aid Society, which has placed a ward in hospital, to be able to receive reimbursement from the municipality and then, in turn, the municipality is reimbursed by the Department to the extent of 25%.

Actually, Mr. Speaker, the purpose is to permit re-payment of our 25% on children who have been hospitalized by The Chilren's Aid Societies.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Order No. 25.

THE MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No 25; second reading, Bill No. 112, "An Act to amend The Mothers' Allowances Act", Mr. Goodfellow.

Hon. W.A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 112, "An Act to amend The Mothers' Allowances Act".

The most important amendments to The Mothers' Allowances Act occur in connection with the change in the period of residence. Under this amendment, say, for instance, a husband is killed in Quebec Province and the widow's people live in Ontario and she wants, naturally,

to come back with her family to Ontario, it will permit, after a year's residence in Ontario, the payment of a mother's allowance to the widow who returns to this province.

We have no reciprocal agreement with respect to mother's allowance as we have with respect to old-age pensions. This will take care of many cases.

It also permits the payment of a mother's allowance to a mother who has secured a divorce decree. We have been handling a few of these cases under the section of the Act which left it to the discretion of the Board. We felt it was better to incorporate it into the Act that where the mother has secured the decree she could qualify for mother's allowance providing there is evidence of need.

Then, we have made provision to increase the qualifying age of the child of the mother who can receive mother's allowance for a child who wishes to secure further education up to the age of 18 years.

(PAGE I-6 FOLLOWS)

In this amendment we are not saying that we are increasing the Mother's Allowance across the board to all mothers who have children, up to the time they are 18 years of age, because, if a child is not showing good progress at school, we do not think it is a good policy to support that child from public funds, but, rather, the child should be encouraged to go to work at 16 years of age. There are many hundreds of cases I would say, where it would appear to the advantage of the child to be able to continue at school and perhaps this will make it possible for the mother to have the child continue at school by granting the allowance up to the age of 18.

We also make that apply to mothers who have disabled children. Any mother who has a disabled child will now qualify for Mother's Allowance until the child is 18 years of age.

These are the more pertinent amendments to the Act, Mr. Speaker.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all hon. members of the House will welcome this change in the Act. The hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail), who is not seated in the House at the present time, on several occasions since the first meeting of this Parliament has advocated the changes exactly put forth in this Bill. I am sure the mothers drawing allowances throughout the province will welcome the opportunity of giving their children just that added opportunity of attending University, or, passing through high school and having the allowance for their children until they are 18 years of age.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Order No. 26.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 26; second reading, Bill No. 113, An Act to amend the Unemployment Relief Act. Mr. Goodfellow.

Hon. W. A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move second reading of Bill No. 113, An Act to amend the Unemployment Relief Act.

There are several amendments. There are only two of any consequence which I might mention. In the first place we are, again, clarifying "residence." The Registrar of Regulations checked up on us last Summer and said that the regulations did not conform to the Act; that is, the procedure we were following was a little contrary to the Act, and he is very particular to make sure that regulations are carried out as the Act proposes they should be; so, it was necessary to amend the regulations. Now we are amending the Act to clarify "residence," so that one year's residence in a municipality places the responsibility on that municipality. It is simply going back to where we were last Summer before the Registrar of Regulations checked up on us.

In the second place, we have found cases of a few new Canadians who have come over here and, through circumstances beyond their control, have found disablements of one type or another. Take the case in which they have not established the necessary year's residence in the municipality. We are assuming the onus or the responsibility in lieu of the municipality until an immigrant has established a full year's residence in the Province of Ontario.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, I am sure, again, we can agree with the hon. Minister of Public

Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) as far as he goes in this amendment to the Unemployment Relief Act, but I am very disappointed that the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) has not written into the Act the provisions which were in the regulations prior to 1941 and 1942, namely, a municipality which has to give relief to unemployable people will be compensated by the province in the same way as they are now compensated for people who are not employed.

The province, all through the depression, accepted its responsibility and, indeed, prior to July 22, 1940, the Federal Government accepted its responsibility for the relief of unemployable people, those who are able to work, but, for some reason outside of their reach did not have employment. Until that date the Dominion paid 40%, the province paid 40% and the municipality paid 20% of the cost of all relief, whether it was for people who were employable or not employable.

(Take J follows)

Now, on the 23rd of August, 1940, the province put a restriction on that during the regime of the Liberal Government in this province that no one who was employable would receive relief or the municipality would not receive the provincial share of relief if they paid it. A few days later that was extended to include a perso with more than one dependent, and thus, from March 31, 1941 up till the present day whenever employable people are in need of relief the municipality has to pay 100% of the cost. I do not think that is fair, I do not think that was a fair deal on the part of the Dominion Government, I do not think that was a fair deal on the part of the province in 1940 and 1941. In many cases, as in the case in the riding of the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) a year or so ago, in many cases a municipality is going to be called upon to give relief to people who are unemployed due to a local situation. Furthermore, in some instances most of these people who are not employed are in the municipality from outside its boundaries, they are in there on a temporary basis and, therefore, that is very much and should be very much the responsibility of the province as well as the municipality.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in presenting his budget this afternoon admitted something that he did not admit last year when he presented his budget. Last year he told us everything was rosy, this afternoon he came nearer to the truth, he said that last year at the time he presented his budget things were not too rosy, that there had been a slight slackening off in employment and the situation was not too bright. I notice that that fact is borne out by the last report of the Hydro in July of 1949, there was a great

reduction in the amount of Hydro used in the heavy

Niagara districts, a reduction amounting to something like 90,000 horsepower at that time. We were heading into a situation at this time last year where the municipalities might have been in danger of bankruptcy from relief payments and at the present time when we are amending the Act I am very sorry the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) has not seen fit to assume the responsibilities, the plain, decent responsibilities that this province assumed prior to 1940 and 1941.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, that takes us pretty well down the Order Paper. I think we have covered a lot of ground this afternoon and that we could adjourn until tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I would like to meet at 2 o'clock and consider estimates for an hour. We will take some of the smaller ones, the Lieutenant-Governor and then go into Mines and the Department of Provincial Secretary--there's no possibility we will get those through in an hour but I would take them in that order and then we will take Private Bills 107 in the name of the hon. member for Hamilton East (Mr. Dowling); Bill No. 92 in the name of the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Gordon); Bill No. 87 in the name of the hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard); Bill No. 64 in the name of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod). If there is any further time, if that does not take up the afternoon we could go back into the estimates. There are a number of Bills which are difficult to deal with. At the moment the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) is away.

On Thursday, I would like to meet at 2 o'clock and have the debate on the budget all afternoon. I notice the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) does not find it convenient, perhaps his running mate would care to go on?

MR. SALSBERG: Cannot do it, you cannot replace him.

MR. FROST: Apparently the hon. members are all busy that afternoon, so we will follow with a government speaker and see if there are other speakers who can go on that afternoon. If not, we will go back to estimates on Thursday.

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof it stands adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and the provisions of rule No. 2 of the Assembly be suspended insofar as they might apply to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I have the answer here to another question, question 227.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.35 p. m.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

———•———

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

———•———

In connection with
Volume XXIV

Will the hon. member (or others) to whom this is handed please insert, as an inter-page, the attached pages, containing additions to the Budget Address as delivered by the hon. the Provincial Treasurer, so the additional remarks will follow in chronological sequence, throughout the text of the Budget address.

Thank you.

Hansard Reporter.

AT THE END OF PARAGRAPH 1 ON PAGE 5 OF BUDGET, PLEASE INSERT:

MR. FROST: In that regard, Mr. Speaker, I would like for a moment to depart from my text, and refer to a statement made by hon. Mr. Abbott, the Federal Minister of Finance, at a Conference which took place on the 4th of December last. This I quote from page 139 of the Proceedings of the Conference which will be tabled and placed on the desks of every hon. member following this address.

Hon. Mr. Abbott made this very significant statement:

> " I believe too that I should pay tribute to the general restraint and reasonableness shown by the two provinces which did not choose to enter into these tax agreements. In recent years, when financial demands have been extremely heavy, both provinces have in general pursued tax policies which, while conceived of course in the interest of the particular provinces, have not caused serious complications for the economy as a whole."

Mr. Speaker, the meaning of hon. Mr. Abbott's statement is simply this; if you go back to the Suspension Agreement of 1942, you

will recall that at that time there was an arrangement contained in the Agreement that the Federal government would vacate the corporation tax field to the extent of 10%, to allow the Provinces to enter that field. T he Federal Government kept its word -- actually kept its word right on the line, and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, instead of levying a tax of 10%, only levied a tax of 7%. It is that to which the hon. Mr. Abbott referred.

Actually we have not run counter to the economic policy of the Federal Government. We have endeavored to co-operate at every turn of the road, and I was naturally very grateful to hon. Mr. Abbott for the reference he made in his address.

I might point out that the Budget which I am about to introduce is also very vulnerable, from this standpoint, that if there are changes in the Federal tax fields, from which the Province derives its bemefits, including liquor and gasoline, our budgetary position could be very seriously interfered with.

May I point out that one good turn deserves another. We have co-operated and will co-operate in the matter of personal income and corporation taxes, and we, of course, know the Federal Government will co-operate, on the other side of the picture. We feel that will be the case, and I would be disappointed if it

were otherwise.

There will be a further statement in this connection in reference to Bill No. 99 which will probably be called this afternoon, at the conclusion of this address.

END OF PARAGRAPH 4 ON PAGE 8 OF BUDGET, PLEASE INSERT:

In this connection, may I refer the hon. members of the House to the schedule on pages 45 and 46.

I may say for the benefit of the hon. members the combined rentals up to the end of this year, partly actual and partly estimated from the Federal figures, would amount to $341,000,000. I will only give it in round figures. Actually, with our own taxing arrangement, and without making any commitments, and without tieing us in any way, we have collected $322,000,000, and we hold a reserve of 5% of personal income taxes which we can collect without raising the level of the Provincial tax, which amounts to $55,000,000, making the total value of our field $378,000,000, which is $36,380,000 more than we would have been paid -- as an outside figure -- on the proposals of 1946 and 1947.

May I say to the hon. members of this House that a proposal which was made last December was very much more favourable, particularly to the province of Ontario. In fact, there is a proposal which only the province of Ontario could accept, and which is in very much better terms than the previous proposal.

AT THE END OF THE FIRST SENTENCE OF THE SECOND PARAGRAPH ON PAGE 16 OF THE BUDGET, ENDING WITH THE WORDS "$1.4 BILLION OVER THE FORECAST", PLEASE INSERT:

Now, Mr. Speaker, Mr. St.Laurent, the Prime Minister of Canada, would not have made any such forecast as that a year ago. Certainly we in this House would not, with all the knowledge of our statistical branch at our command, ever have made such a forecast. That is the truth. With respect to the revenues resulting from this buoyancy, I want to say that while it is not the most spectacular thing in this Budget, it is the key to this Budget.

AT THE END OF PARAGRAPH 2, PAGE 16 OF THE BUDGET, PLEASE INSERT:

Now, that was Mr. St.Laurent's position a year ago.

AT THE END OF THE TABLE ON PAGE 40 OF THE BUDGET, PLEASE INSERT:

I would like to make this plain, that the Federal Government, and its hon. Prime Minister (Mr. St.Laurent) during last Fall at a convocation at the University of Toronto, said the Federal Government was anticipating giving assistance to the University. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that any assistance extended by the Federal Government -- and I sincerely hope it will be prompt and generous -- will be without any cut or reduction of our grant at all. In other words, our plans are made now, and grants will be given to the universities regardless of what grants are made by the Federal Government.

I would like to add a word for our universities.

After all, I realize the difficulties in connection with the Federal Government assisting the provinces in the field of education. Personally I am not one to object. I would like to see it done, but I realize the difficulties of doing it, but I would like to say that the one place where the Federal Government and the provincial governments can be in partnership without running into difficulties is in the costs of education.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Woven through this Budget

are the benefits of science; at every turn of the road we see great resources being turned into wealth and happy homes because of science. The principal beneficiary is the central government. They collect the majority of the taxes; that is quite obvious, and it is also obvious that the interest of the Federal government should be as great in this immediate field. I hope the Government will come into the field. There is no investment which they can make which will give a greater return for the people of Ontario, and indeed give a greater return for the collector of taxes than to contribute to science through our great Universities.

May I say again that anything done by the Federal Government will be without any reduction whatever in our grants.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

BUDGET SPEECH OF

THE HONOURABLE LESLIE M. FROST

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

TO BE MADE IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TUESDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1951

PRESS RELEASES

To all Newspapers
and Radios - 1:30 p.m.

BUDGET ADDRESS

delivered by

THE HON. LESLIE M. FROST

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, 6th OF MARCH, 1951

Mr. Speaker:

Of the previous Budget Addresses which I have had the honour to present, in main, they could not be regarded as applying to normal years. That is also true of the Budget I am about to present. In it you will find many signs of the unusual times through which we are passing - the effects of rising prices, of high incomes and high levels of employment. You will observe the manner in which the troubled international situation has projected itself into the affairs of the Province. We have not been able to follow the paths of peace as we have wanted. Nevertheless, the year's program which you will be asked to approve is a full one and, I am sure, will not disappoint the main expectations of the people. Having come safely through difficult days, we look forward to the future with faith and confidence that the moral integrity, courage, skill and industry of our people will surmount all obstacles.

THE EFFECTS OF INFLATION ON PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL BUDGETS

A year ago, when it was my privilege to address the House on the Budget, there were signs of a levelling off in prices and economic activity. At various points, soft spots were developing in the price structure. Exports to Europe were declining. We were experiencing more than seasonal unemployment. I point out, however, that while some indices of economic activity were tapering off, there were many elements of strength. I observed that there was a great volume of purchasing power and liquid assets in the hands of the people. Established businesses were in a sound financial position, interest rates were low and, finally, the volume of capital investment would be higher than ever before. We did not rush into a large number of capital projects. We took a saner course. We organized a comprehensive program of capital works

to be used as required. The course we took at that time was sound. The danger today is not one of deflation but of inflation. No one can be sure where it will end.

Until the middle of 1946, Canada, by an elaborate system of economic controls, was able to keep the rise in prices within bounds. In April, 1946, the cost of living index was only 20 per cent above the pre-war average, an increase of less than 3 per cent per annum. There had been, however, a great increase in money supply and once price controls and subsidies were removed, prices began to rise rapidly. In less than three years to the end of 1948 the cost of living index in Canada rose nearly 40 points or 11 per cent per annum. It levelled off in 1949, with a slight increase, but by May, 1950, it was again mounting sharply with an increase since then of 7.1 per cent. The value of the Canadian dollar in terms of the cost of living index is now about 58¢ of pre-war. In terms of the wholesale price index, it is only 44¢. The effect of this rise in prices and living costs is strikingly apparent on the household budget. This is true of the provincial budget.

The Effects of Inflation Upon the Provincial Budget

The depreciation in the value of money has added significantly to the cost of provincial services. The Government of Ontario's overall ordinary and capital budget, excluding loans, advances, repayments and reserves, in the year ending March 31, 1951 will total approximately $311 million, an increase of about 145 per cent over comparable figures of 1938-39. The reason is apparent. Our grants to municipalities for education, hospitals, road improvements, unemployment relief and various other purposes have increased from $23.1 million in 1938-39 to $91 million in the current year, a four-fold increase. Education grants alone have been increased from $7.2 million to $43.1 million, a six-fold increase since 1943-44. Agriculture and Health expenditures since 1938-39 have each increased three and one-half times. Expenditures of the Department of Lands and Forests have risen four and one-half times, while the Highways expenditures have doubled.

In education, rising costs accompany every phase of activity. In the last four years the cost of constructing an elementary school has risen from

less than $400 per pupil place to $644, an increase of 61 per cent. In representative elementary schools salaries have doubled and administrative expenses have risen even more sharply.

In secondary and vocational schools costs show an increase of corresponding magnitude. The cost per pupil between 1939 and 1949 rose 100 per cent.

In highways, maintenance and construction costs have in many cases doubled, mainly since 1945. The acquisition of property for highways is an important cost factor. Property around Toronto valued three years ago at $300 an acre is now selling at $2,500 an acre.

In Lands and Forests, forest protection has risen two-fold in four years, partly because of improved forest protection, but substantially because of inflation.

In Department of Public Works there is the same experience in both materials and labour.

All welfare payments have been scaled up to meet the rise in living costs. Mothers' allowances have risen 82 per cent over 1939-40, while old age and blind pensions per person rose in the same period 105 per cent. Provincial outlays for the relief of unemployables have advanced by 138 per cent.

In health services, the per capita cost of maintaining patients in Ontario hospitals is twice what it was in 1939. To meet the higher costs of operating tuberculosis sanatoria our grants have been increased 111 per cent. Grants to private and public hospitals have been raised nearly five-fold.

The foregoing examples explain why we are spending 145 per cent more money on our ordinary and capital budget than before World War II. When allowances are made for the depreciation in the value of the dollar and the 840,000 people we have added to our population in the last dozen years, we are spending little, if any, more than our predecessors in 1938-39. The principal factor has been the inflationary rise in prices.

Effects of Price Inflation on Province's Revenues

Rising prices contribute to buoyancy of Provincial revenues in certain fields, but for reasons which I shall outline, the net effect is to cause a

deterioration in the Provincial budgetary position.

As you know, the Constitution limits the provinces and, therefore, the municipalities, to the levying of direct taxation, but in practice the limitation is far more drastic than that prescribed under the constitutional arrangement. The Federal Government has entered the three main fields of direct taxation, to which the provinces are constitutionally confined, and in two of them its rates threaten near monopolization of the potential yield. In the case of personal income tax, the Federal Government collects in Ontario an average of 20 per cent of the total taxable income in the Province. In the case of corporation income, the Federal Government levies a rate of about 38 per cent of taxable income. The heavy levies imposed by the Federal Government in these two fields greatly circumscribe the effective operation of the Province in the performance of its assigned functions.

In comparison with the Federal Government's 38 per cent corporation profits tax, the Government of Ontario levies a rate of 7 per cent. The Province does not impose a personal income tax. In these two major tax fields, which are the most responsive and buoyant in times of inflation, the Province is levying a corporation income tax rate of 7 per cent plus certain minor special business taxes. In the majority of the other tax fields occupied by the Province, the Province's revenue in real terms tends to diminish as prices rise.

A conspicuous example of a casualty of inflation is the statutory subsidy payable by the Federal Government. At Confederation the Province of Ontario agreed to accept a subsidy of $1.2 million which was then the principal source of revenue. By successive inflations the statutory subsidy has been watered down. It now accounts for only 1 per cent of the Province's expenditures.

Several of Ontario's main sources of revenue are based on a unit of physical measure and do not as do taxes on personal income and corporation profits, advance automatically with the rise in the general price level. The gasoline tax, for example, is based on gallonage, and that tax, which was raised to 11¢ on April 1, 1947 is now worth 8¢ in real terms. To obtain

a unit revenue equal to the values of April, 1947, we would today have to levy a gasoline tax rate of 14½¢ per gallon. Motor vehicle licenses are in the same category. Compared with pre-war values, we are receiving $4.70 for an average passenger car license. Liquor profits and taxes are sensitive to Federal Government taxation.

The Province's special corporation taxes on places of business and on capital respond very little to price rises. Timber dues, hunting and fishing licenses, water rentals, fees and various revenues of the Liquor Control Board are all related to standard physical units. In fact, over half the Province's total ordinary revenue does not directly reflect the rise in prices.

General Effects of Inflation

In addition to its adverse effects on our provincial and municipal budgets, this rapid dilution in the value of money has a human side for which we must have regard.

When the price level rises and the value of money deteriorates, it works a disadvantage on all persons who have claims to money. Among these are pensioners, annuitants, bond holders and all persons, retired or employed, who are in receipt of fixed or stable incomes.

Inflationary rise in prices acts as a great destroyer of moral values which mankind has cherished for generations. I believe that the qualities of thrift and saving for retirement should be treasured and nourished as basic elements in maintaining and strengthening the moral fabric of the nation. Continuing inflation becomes inevitably associated with loss of confidence in the currency as a stable means of value and exchange.

What the Provinces and Municipalities Can Do to Help

What can the provinces and the municipalities do to help in the control of inflation? They have little influence on the general level of prices. They can examine every item of expenditure to ensure that only work of an urgent and essential nature is being undertaken. They can maintain balanced budgets. But compared with the varied and important controls which

lie within the power of the Federal Government and its agency, the Bank of Canada, the contribution of the provinces and the municipalities to a stable price level is relatively small.

Unfortunately, the revived spending of the Federal Government on national defence has come at a time when we are very far from having overtaken the backlog of capital works which have been deferred during a decade of war and demobilization. During the war years the capital investment of the Province on public services, such as highways, buildings and developmental projects, came almost to a stop.

In the meantime our population was growing rapidly. In the last twelve years it has increased by 840,000 or 23 per cent. About half of all immigrants entering the country come to Ontario. Ontario's population, now almost 4,600,000 is increasing at nearly 10,000 a month and the rate is likely to go higher. The increase has swelled the demand for services.

The municipalities of Ontario also face an acute problem in their efforts to restrict or curtail their construction of many projects which are essential to their operation. Facilities such as water supply systems, street car and bus lines, streets, schools, disposal plants which may have been adequate a decade ago are now breaking down under the wear and tear of trying to provide services for their populations which in many instances have increased by more than 50 per cent. Local hydro-electric and other utilities are finding it necessary to replace their equipment to take care of the larger demand. Many new communities requiring all the services of established municipalities have sprung into being almost overnight.

In the last six years there has been invested in new capital in the Province a total of nearly $6 billion. While contributing somewhat to the inflationary process, the increased investment in both public and private capital will aid tremendously in helping us to absorb our increased population and in meeting the demands imposed by the international situation. However, all expenditure - public and private - should be confined to essential purposes only. As far as the Government of Ontario is concerned, we will co-operate to the full limit. We have worked harmoniously with the Federal

Government to maintain employment and income. We are just as prepared to work together in the interest of a stable price level.

REVIEW OF CURRENT CONDITIONS AND OPERATIONS

Economic Conditions

The year 1950 was another period of record activity in Ontario. Of Canada's estimated gross national product of $17.7 billion, Ontario accounted for over $7 billion. Never before was there produced such a large volume of manufactured goods. Ontario's primary industries - farm, forest and mine - also recorded a prosperous year.

Record levels of production were shown in an increase in physical volume of output made po sible by the expansion in our industrial structure, increased use of power-driven machinery and an efficient labour force of 1.8 million men and women. The construction industry alone received contracts of almost $600 million, an increase of 42 per cent in value terms. Residential construction of $234 million was the largest single category, making up nearly 40 per cent of the total. Employment in Ontario increased measurably during the year.

The high levels of employment and income, which were characteristic of 1950, gave Ontario's citizens a purchasing power that raised the level of retail sales almost 8 per cent above that of the previous year.

Federal-Provincial Relations

During the past year, three conferences were held on Federal-Provincial Relations. All meetings were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding which contributed much to their success. I have obtained a supply of the Reports of the Conference Proceedings, two of which have recently been released, and they will be distributed to the honourable members at the close of my address.

In constitutional matters, the Government of Ontario has steadfastly worked for a constitutional amending procedure which will be elastic enough to meet the needs of a growing and developing nation and yet rigid enough to provide ample safeguards to protect minorities and the basic characteristics of the Federal system. That has been the Ontario Government's stand in all discussions.

The conference held at Ottawa in December centered its attention on two questions:

(a) Old Age Security, and

(b) Financial Arrangements.

The government's stand on old age security has already been made known to the House. We are wholeheartedly in favour of the adoption at the earliest possible time of a program of old age pensions without a means test for persons 70 years of age and over. We are also prepared to approve the proposal to extend old age assistance on a means test to the 65-69 age group and we are eager to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government for this purpose. Provincial legislation complementary to that of the Parliament of Canada will be introduced as soon as the Federal act is available, even if it requires that the legislature adjourn and be recalled into a special session.

With respect to fiscal arrangements, the Federal Government proposed a continuation of tax rental agreements for a further period of five years, 1952-57, along lines basically the same as exist in the present agreements. The new offer is set out in the schedules to this address and I shall not elaborate.

The new agreements are not specifically related to any other aspect of Federal-Provincial relations. Their acceptance will not be a condition of action, or a commitment to action in any other field. As the Prime Minister of Canada said "they stand on their own feet". The Federal Government proposals are under consideration and will be examined on their merits.

Housing

Housing construction in Ontario reached unprecedented levels in 1950. Of the estimated 33,163 dwelling units completed during the year, 31,663 were new units and approximately 1,500 consisted of housing conversions. A total of 27,512 dwelling units was still under construction at the end of the year.

The Province has assisted in the construction of new housing units by various methods which I have outlined in the House on other occasions. Three years ago, in an endeavour to stimulate house construction and home ownership, we agreed to make Second Mortgage loans on housing units. Subsequently, the

Federal Government arranged under the National Housing Act to make additional 1/6th loans available to buyers of new houses, and as a result the Province retired from the Second Mortgage loan field as of December 31, 1949. We regret the Federal Government's decision to suspend this arrangement for the time being.

Up to January 31, 1951 the Province approved of 14,919 loans. The majority of loans were made for houses valued at $10,000 or less. As of January 31, 1951, the aggregate value of approved loans amounted to $16,856,000. Instalments on principal and interest have been paid on the due date on most loans and 632 loans have been repaid in full. Repayments to the Province of interest and principal up to January 31, 1951 stood at $2,338,000, reducing the liability of the Province in this connection to $14,672,000.

In addition to this assistance, the Government has undertaken to pay $1,000 for each of the 1,062 units already completed or still under construction in the Regent Park Project of The Toronto Housing Authority. The Province will have paid $262,000 on this account at the end of the current fiscal year.

At the last session of the legislature, a provision was added to The Housing Development Act to complement Section 35 of the National Housing Act. Under the arrangements completed with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation on May 1, 1950, the Province will co-operate with those municipalities which request serviced land where there is both an effective demand for one-family houses under the N.H.A. mortgage scheme and a shortage of such assembly-serviced land for such houses. The financing in each case is the responsibility of the Dominion and the Province on a 75-25 basis.

To date, land assembly-servicing agreements have been entered into with the cities of London, Windsor, St. Thomas, Ottawa, Kingston and the Improvement District of Atikokan. Negotiations are proceeding with the Town of Matheson and the City of Sudbury. The Provincial share of commitments so far made is expected to gross approximately $1 million and will result in the development of about 2,400 lots for house building purposes.

Hydro

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is experiencing the greatest period of expansion since its inception forty-five years ago. Last year, from December 1949 to December 1950, over 600,000 horsepower was brought into service, and of this increase 465,000 horsepower was added to the southern Ontario System. Since 1939 the peak capacity of the three hydro systems, including the Northern Ontario Properties, has increased by over 1,500,000 horsepower. Nearly 940,000 horsepower has been added since 1945. Thus in the last five years the Hydro Commission has increased its peak capacity by almost half the amount of power it had in service in December, 1939. That has been a tremendous achievement compressed within a few years.

Expenditure and Revenue

Despite the inflation through which we are passing, only four of the fifteen departments of the Government will spend in the current year more than the amount approved by the Legislature at the beginning of the period. One of these increases is accounted for by grants totalling $204,000 to the Winnipeg and Fort Frances flood relief funds.

Prosperous business conditions, industrial growth and a high level of income combined with sound Government policy are the main factors in our fiscal position. The net ordinary revenue in the year ended March 31, 1951 will show an increase over the previous year of $22.8 million.

With the permission of the House I now table the Interim Statement of Ordinary Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1951 consisting of receipts for ten months' actual and two months' forecast. Our estimated net receipts of ordinary revenue amount to $251,372,000.

Interim Statement of Ordinary Revenue
Fiscal Year April 1, 1950 - March 31, 1951
10 Months' Actual - 2 Months' Forecast - 12 Months

Department	Gross Ordinary Revenue $ ¢	Application of Revenue to Expenditure $ ¢	Net Ordinary Revenue $ ¢
Agriculture	820,000.00		820,000.00
Attorney-General	1,703,000.00	356,000.00	1,347,000.00
Education	1,435,000.00	120,000.00	1,315,000.00
Health	2,990,000.00	19,000.00	2,971,000.00
Highways			
Main Office and Branch	30,000.00		30,000.00
Gasoline Tax Branch	64,500,000.00		64,500,000.00
Motor Vehicles Branch	18,000,000.00		18,000,000.00
	82,530,000.00		82,530,000.00
Insurance	318,000.00		318,000.00
Labour	221,000.00	11,000.00	210,000.00
Lands and Forests	10,475,000.00		10,475,000.00
Mines	3,803,000.00	8,000.00	3,795,000.00
Municipal Affairs	384,000.00		384,000.00
Provincial Secretary	982,000.00		982,000.00
Provincial Treasurer			
Main Office - Subsidy	3,155,000.00		3,155,000.00
- Interest	71,000.00		71,000.00
- Miscellaneous	42,000.00		42,000.00
Liquor Control Board - Profits	39,000,000.00		39,000,000.00
Liquor Control Board - Transfer Fees	650,000.00		650,000.00
Savings Office - Refund of Expenses	529,000.00	529,000.00	
Provincial Share of Taxes collected from privately owned Corporations operating Public Utilities	365,000.00		365,000.00
Ontario Racing Commission - Licenses, Fees, etc.	73,000.00		73,000.00
Controller of Revenue Branch			
Hospitals Tax	6,400,000.00		6,400,000.00
Succession Duty	15,500,000.00		15,500,000.00
Corporations Tax	71,500,000.00		71,500,000.00
Race Tracks Tax	4,159,000.00		4,159,000.00
Security Transfer Tax	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00
Land Transfer Tax	1,700,000.00		1,700,000.00
Law Stamps	640,000.00		640,000.00
Logging Tax	500,000.00		500,000.00
Miscellaneous	40,000.00		40,000.00
Motion Picture Censorship and Theatre Inspection Branch	280,000.00		280,000.00
	146,104,000.00	529,000.00	145,575,000.00
Public Works	47,000.00	3,000.00	44,000.00
Reform Institutions	2,496,000.00	1,890,000.00	606,000.00
	254,308,000.00	2,936,000.00	251,372,000.00
Public Debt - Interest, Exchange, etc.	6,149,000.00	6,149,000.00	
	260,457,000.00	9,085,000.00	251,372,000.00

I also table the Interim Statement of Ordinary Expenditure for the same fiscal period. Our Net Ordinary Expenditure, including public debt interest will amount to $228,398,000. In addition, we are providing $21,698,000 for sinking funds, which makes an overall expenditure of $250,096,000.

Interim Statement of Ordinary Expenditure
Fiscal Year April 1, 1950 - March 31, 1951
10 Months' Actual - 2 Months' Forecast - 12 Months

Department	Gross Ordinary Expenditure $ ¢	Application of Revenue to Expenditure $ ¢	Net Ordinary Expenditure $ ¢
Agriculture	6,993,000.00		6,993,000.00
Attorney-General	7,952,000.00	356,000.00	7,596,000.00
Education	57,035,000.00	120,000.00	56,915,000.00
Health	34,466,000.00	19,000.00	34,447,000.00
Highways	45,923,000.00		45,923,000.00
Insurance	122,000.00		122,000.00
Labour	1,055,000.00	11,000.00	1,044,000.00
Lands and Forests	9,845,000.00		9,845,000.00
Lieutenant-Governor	12,000.00		12,000.00
Mines	863,000.00	8,000.00	855,000.00
Municipal Affairs	4,702,000.00		4,702,000.00
Planning and Development	2,212,000.00		2,212,000.00
Prime Minister	395,000.00		395,000.00
Provincial Auditor	209,000.00		209,000.00
Provincial Secretary	868,000.00		868,000.00
Provincial Treasurer	3,422,000.00	529,000.00	2,893,000.00
Public Welfare	24,263,000.00		24,263,000.00
Public Works	3,610,000.00	3,000.00	3,607,000.00
Reform Institutions	6,960,000.00	1,890,000.00	5,070,000.00
Travel and Publicity	610,000.00		610,000.00
Stationery Account	20,000.00		20,000.00
	211,537,000.00	2,936,000.00	208,601,000.00
Public Debt:-			
Interest, Exchange, etc.	25,946,000.00	6,149,000.00	19,797,000.00
Sinking Fund Instalments	21,698,000.00		21,698,000.00
	259,181,000.00	9,085,000.00	250,096,000.00

I also table a Summary of Ordinary Revenue and Ordinary Expenditure for the Fiscal Year April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951. This Summary shows an Interim Surplus of $1,276,000.

SUMMARY

Ordinary Revenue and Ordinary Expenditure
Fiscal Year April 1, 1950 - March 31, 1951
10 Months' Actual - 2 Months' Forecast - 12 Months

Net Ordinary Revenue	$ 251,372,000.00
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure (before providing for Sinking Funds)	228,398,000.00
Surplus - (before providing for Sinking Funds)	$ 22,974,000.00
Less: Provision for Sinking Funds	21,698,000.00
Interim Surplus	$ 1,276,000.00

Surplus Account

The net ordinary revenue of the Province in the current fiscal year is estimated at $251.4 million resulting in a surplus of $1.3 million after transfer to the sinking fund of $21.7 million. Our revenues have proved more buoyant than we had anticipated a year ago.

The Prime Minister of Canada in February, 1950 estimated a gross national product for 1950 of $16¼ billion, about the same as in 1949.(1) According to the latest estimate, the gross national product in 1950 was $17.7 billion, an increase of $1.4 billion over the forecast. The revenues resulting from the buoyancy we have used to keep our net debt tightly in hand. We have reduced deficit spending by adding to our sinking funds, thus combating inflation.

Our own position a year ago as shown by my Budget Address was one of confident optimism. We forecast then a surplus. This optimism was not shared by the Opposition. One of the Opposition critics made this prediction and I quote him:

> "It looks to me" he said, "as though the surplus, as suggested by the Hon. Provincial Treasurer of $166,000, which, after all, must be considered as a 'break-even' figure, will melt like the snow before the noon-day sun, and it does look very definitely to me as if the year 1951 will be the one which is going to, for the first time in eight,years, produce a deficit. That is, if the provincial government maintains its program of spending as is outlined in the Budget."(2)

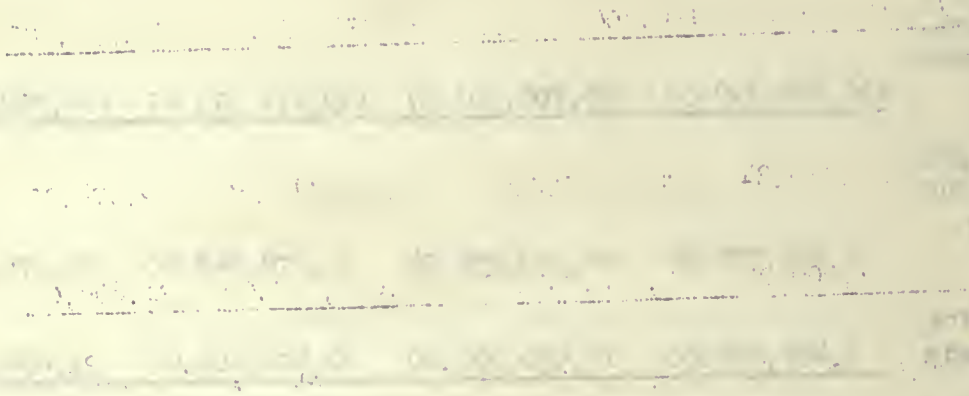
(1) House of Commons Debates, February 20, 1950, P.55.
(2) Ontario Legislative Assembly Debates and Proceedings, March 21, 1950, P. G-3.

We have not only been able to maintain our program as outlined in the last budget, but we have produced another surplus and at the same time have increased the provision for sinking funds from $7,198,000 to $21,698,000. A statement of Surplus and Ordinary Account for the past three years and an estimate for the current year follows:

Summary of Surplus on Ordinary Account

---------- March 31 ----------

	1948 $	1949 $	1950 $	Interim Estimate 1950-51 $
Net Ordinary Revenue	191,698,952.37	215,469,613.61	228,550,022.27	251,372,000
Less - Net Ordinary Expenditure - before provision for Sinking Funds	160,589,199.53	190,706,361.37	199,271,373.67	228,398,000
Surplus - before provision for Sinking Funds	31,109,752.84	24,763,252.24	29,278,648.60	22,974,000
Less - Provision for Sinking Funds	5,481,000.00	15,550,000.00	20,622,000.00	21,698,000
Balance carried to Surplus Account	25,628,752.84	9,213,252.24	8,656,648.60	1,276,000



I also table an Interim Statement of Capital Receipts, and a Statement of Capital Payments for the Fiscal Year April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951.

Interim Statement of Capital Receipts
Fiscal Year April 1, 1950 - March 31, 1951
10 Months' Actual - 2 Months' Forecast - 12 Months

Department	Gross Capital Receipts $ ¢	Application of Receipts to Payments $ ¢	Net Capital Receipts $ ¢
Highways	655,000.00	-	655,000.00
Labour	5,700,000.00	-	5,700,000.00
Lands and Forests	4,703,000.00	-	4,703,000.00
Mines	80,000.00	-	80,000.00
Provincial Secretary	3,916,000.00	-	3,916,000.00
Provincial Treasurer	27,700,000.00	-	27,700,000.00
Public Welfare	31,440,000.00	31,440,000.00	-
Public Works	25,000.00	-	25,000.00
	74,219,000.00	31,440,000.00	42,779,000.00

Interim Statement of Capital Payments
Fiscal Year April 1, 1950 - March 31, 1951
10 Months' Actual - 2 Months' Forecast -- 12 Months

Department	Gross Capital Payments $ ¢	Application of Receipts to Payments $ ¢	Net Capital Payments $ ¢
Agriculture	6,650,000.00	-	6,650,000.00
Highways	41,050,000.00	-	41,050,000.00
Labour	5,575,000.00	-	5,575,000.00
Lands and Forests	3,350,000.00	-	3,350,000.00
Provincial Secretary	1,500,000.00	-	1,500,000.00
Provincial Treasurer	489,000.00	-	489,000.00
Public Welfare	31,440,000.00	31,440,000.00	-
Public Works	9,500,000.00	-	9,500,000.00
Miscellaneous	26,000.00	-	26,000.00
	99,580,000.00	31,440,000.00	68,140,000.00

Provincial Debt and Investment in Resources

In considering the surpluses realized by the Province, regard must be had for their effect on the net debt position. The net debt is arrived at after deducting sinking funds and revenue-producing and realizable assets. To a large extent it is represented by investment in public buildings and in highways. I have always emphasized the importance of the net debt, and our efforts have been directed to keeping it within bounds, for the smaller it is the sounder is the Province's credit and the greater its facility for borrowing at low rates of interest.

The record of this government with respect to the net debt has been highly creditable. During the eight years ending March 31, 1951 we will have added to our physical assets the following amounts:

Improvements to Highways	$155,358,593
Provincial Lands & Buildings	25,199,469
Rural Power Transmission Lines	34,465,697
Sundry	3,769,796
	$218,793,555

We have also invested in the human resources of the province the following:

Agriculture	$ 55,549,300	
Education	297,987,444	
Health	166,435,501	
Public Welfare	128,029,183	$648,001,428

Despite these combined investments totalling $866.8 million, our net debt will have increased by only $45,618,953 in these eight years, while on a per capita basis it will have actually declined from $127.56 to $119.92. Because of our policy of augmenting our sinking fund provision, we have been able to hold the increase in our net debt down to this amount. We are actually paying towards capital account from current receipts the sum of $23.0 million. Last year it was $29.3 million. We are again able to say that of every dollar of capital expenditure we have paid over one-third from our ordinary revenue. Such a policy earns the Province a high reputation among the investing public and makes for economy and financial stability. This is the key to our ability to finance the huge undertakings of the Province including subsidiaries such

as Hydro. Thus we keep our credit bright and clean.

I now table the statements of Gross Debt, Net Debt and Funded Debt and the Indirect Debt.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

DETAIL SUMMARY ACCOUNTING FOR ESTIMATED INCREASE IN GROSS DEBT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR TO END ON MARCH 31, 1951

Estimated Gross Debt as at March 31, 1951		$ 707,649,383.00
Gross Debt as at March 31, 1950		694,009,334.65
Estimated Increase for the fiscal year to end on March 31, 1951		$ 13,640,048.35
Gross Debt Increased by:		
Capital Disbursements -		
Disbursements on Highways, Public Buildings Works, etc	$ 59,600,000.00	
Less - Capital Receipts	4,860,000.00	
	$ 54,740,000.00	
Discount on Debentures, issued during year	500,000.00	
Increase in Loans Receivable -		
Tile Drainage $ 18,800.00		
Co-operative Marketing Loans 120,000.00	138,800.00	
Increase in Housing Corporation Limited - Investments	146,085.75	
Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation Investments	1,500,000.00	
Increase in Income Liabilities	485,500.00	$ 57,510,385.75
Gross Debt Decreased by:		
Provision charged to Ordinary Expenditure -		
Retirement of Railway Aid Certificates	$ 349.80	
Sinking Fund Instalments	21,698,000.00	
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Account	1,276,000.00	
	$ 22,974,349.80	
Discount on Debentures, written-off	536,000.00	
Net Repayments on Loans Receivable -		
The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario $ 2,785,000.00		
Agricultural Development Finance Act Investments 1,908,300.00		
Miscellaneous 122,500.00	4,815,800.00	
Increase in Reserves	160,537.60	
Decrease in Cash on Hand and in Banks	15,383,650.00	43,830,337.40
Estimated Increase for the fiscal year to end on March 31, 1951		$ 13,640,048.35

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN THE NET DEBT

AS AT MARCH 31, 1951

Estimated at March 31, 1951 -	
Estimated Gross Debt	$ 707,649,383.00
Less - Estimated Revenue Producing and Realizable Assets	166,589,138.90
Estimated Net Debt	$ 541,060,244.10
As at March 31, 1950 -	
Gross Debt	$ 694,009,334.65
Less - Revenue Producing and Realizable Assets	185,190,003.15
Net Debt	$ 508,819,331.50
Estimated Increase in Net Debt	$ 32,240,912.60

THE FUNDED DEBT OF ONTARIO

DETAIL SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED CHANGES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR TO END MARCH 31, 1951

As at March 31, 1950 (after deducting Sinking Funds)		$ 585,350,849.80
Add: Sale of Debentures:		
3 % due October 15, 1977	$ 50,000,000.00	
TI - 4½% due November 1, 1952	5,500,000.00	55,500,000.00
		$ 640,850,849.80
Less: Redemptions:		
AL - 4 % due May 15, 1950	$ 744,000.00	
AP - 4½% due May 15, 1950	688,000.00	
AS - 4 % due June 1, 1950	629,000.00	
AY - 4½% due June 1, 1950	15,000,000.00	
BM - 1 3/8% due July 15, 1950	500,000.00	
RZ - 2½% due August 1, 1950	1,000,000.00	
RS - 3 % due November 1, 1950	1,050,000.00	
AK - 4½% due November 1, 1950	800,000.00	
AH - 4½% due December 1, 1950	700,000.00	
RAD- 1 7/8% due December 15, 1950	2,000,000.00	
AJ - 4½% due January 15, 1950	800,000.00	
AR - 4½% due January 15, 1950	599,000.00	
RB - 3 % due January 15, 1950	1,000,000.00	
BN - 1 3/8% due January 15, 1950	1,500,000.00	
	$ 27,010,000.00	
Railway Aid Certificates	349.80	
Increase in Sinking Fund Investments - Current Year	21,698,000.00	48,708,349.80
Estimated as at March 31, 1951 (after deducting Sinking Funds)		$ 592,142,500.00

SUMMARY

New Issues		$ 55,500,000.00
Less - Redemptions and Increase in Sinking Fund		48,708,349.80
Net Increase in Funded Debt		$ 6,791,650.20

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, BONDS, ETC., GUARANTEED BY THE PROVINCE

ESTIMATED AS AT MARCH 31, 1951

Total as per Public Accounts, March 31, 1950		$ 397,141,129.12
Add - New Guarantees or Increases for the Fiscal Year to end on March 31, 1951 -		
Co-operative Marketing Loans	$ 39,500.00	
Power Commission	110,000,000.00	
Railways	250,000.00	
Ontario Food Terminal Board	155,510.67	110,445,010.67
		$ 507,586,139.79
Less - Principal Maturities redeemed or to be redeemed, including redemptions prior to maturity, during the Fiscal Year to end on March 31, 1951 -		
Municipalities	$ 2,555.81	
Park Commissions	100,600.00	
Power Commission	9,381,000.00	
Railways	671,000.00	
Schools	89,904.31	
Universities	43,477.60	
Ontario Stock Yards Board	56,947.32	10,345,485.04
		$ 497,240,654.75
Less - Sinking Fund Deposits for the Fiscal Year to end on March 31, 1951		839.32
Estimated Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1951		$ 497,239,815.43

SUMMARY

Estimated Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1951	$ 497,239,815.43
Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1950	397,141,129.12
Estimated Increase	$ 100,098,686.31

WAYS AND MEANS

The Government's plan for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1951 will be framed against the background of the national defence program. The requirements of this program will have prior claim on all resources of men, machinery and materials. As presently contemplated, the Federal Government's defence expenditure in the next fiscal year will amount to slightly less than 9 per cent of the gross national product, but undoubtedly it will absorb a considerably larger proportion than that of our provincial product. This suggests that we should exercise economy in all branches of our spending.

We however must go forward with the economic development of the Province, and in various phases lead the way. It is desirable, and indeed necessary, if at all possible, that we should proceed with the building of roads and highways to take care of the growing number of motor vehicles. The seriousness of the traffic situation is evidenced not only in the congestion of our highways but also in the tragic toll of traffic accidents. The Provincial highways are not only main arteries for passenger car travel, they are also the facilities for moving a tremendous tonnage of industrial freight.

Many priorities should be included, - Housing, Schools, Hospitals, development and conservation of Mineral, Forest and Natural Resources and the construction of Hydro-Electric projects.

Highways

Motor vehicle registration is now approaching 1,100,000 and is mounting. We have one vehicle for every 4 of our population, placing us among the leaders in America in automotive transportation. The coming year we are budgeting for $46 million on ordinary account and $47.2 million on capital account, making a combined expenditure on highways of $93.2 million. This program, which is a priority, is of course dependent upon the material situation in which we shall co-operate with the Federal Government.

Natural Resources, Agriculture, Lands and Forests, and Mines

During the past year, 33,000 new rural customers have been given service. Since this Government assumed office, nearly 15,000 miles of rural lines have been built and over 160,000 customers added. In the last half

dozen years, 54 per cent of our present consumers have been added, which means that more services have been given to rural people in that period than the total since the inception of Hydro forty-five years ago. We plan to make rural power available to at least an additional 30,000 new consumers in the next fiscal year and finances are being provided accordingly.

The improvement of rural telephone systems in Ontario is also receiving the attention of the Government. Generally speaking, rural telephone systems have not been kept abreast of the wide technical advances in the field of communication. The Government is therefore placing in the Estimates the amount of $100,000 for the purpose of a rural telephone board which is being created.

In Lands and Forests, we are following the policy of spending the revenues of the Department on the conservation of our forests rather than draining them off for other uses. Admittedly, we are spending four times as much on these great assets as we did when the Government assumed office, which is thoroughly justified in the great advances we have made in fire protection, insect control and advanced forest management and practices. Our advanced policies will be pursued with the objective of making Ontario the leader in forest conservation.

In Mines, production has reached an all-time high of $363 million, an increase of $40 million over the previous year. America is turning its eyes to the iron resources of Ontario and we shall see spectacular developments in the coming years.

Human Betterment

A high standard of morality will accrue to the nation which sets for itself the goal of the human betterment of its people. The task of raising living standards and promoting general welfare is challenging and essential. Old Age Pensions have been referred to. We shall bend every effort to make this reform effective at the earliest possible moment. The attainment of this objective is dependent upon agreement being reached among the ten provinces and the Federal Government.

Our services in the Department of Labour have been enlarged and

strengthened and the Department is making a great contribution to the constant improvement of labour conditions in the Province.

The Department of Reform Institutions will this year emphasize the improvement of facilities for female offenders, the extension of service to rehabilitate alcoholic addicts and the expansion of academic and vocational training programs.

In Health, we have been making great strides. In the treatment of alcoholics, Ontario leads the way. We show the lowest death rate from tuberculosis of any of the provinces. In the treatment of the mentally ill, we are emphasizing preventive services. Presently, one-quarter of all full-time civil servants are engaged in providing care for the mentally ill. Preventive services will help keep patients active in ordinary life rather than inmates of our institutions. Over 65,000 expectant mothers took advantage of the pre-natal examination services instituted in 1946.

Great advances are being made in the facilities for the care of aged persons. Two years ago grants to municipalities of up to 50 per cent of the cost of homes for aged persons were instituted, with the result that many homes for the care of the aged are being built throughout Ontario. This year a very great advance is being made. The Government recognizes the work being done by religious and fraternal organizations. Therefore, to assist and stimulate this type of work a grant of $1,000 per bed will be made to such organizations to assist them in their great work.

As was announced in this House on February 13th, $2 million will be provided in the Estimates of the Department of Health for the Institute of Radiotherapy. The Government is prepared to carry out its undertaking promptly and it hopes that the facilities of the new Institute will do much to lessen suffering, relieve anxiety and, ultimately, eradicate the scourge of cancer.

For the past several years, hospitals have experienced great difficulty in balancing their budgets owing to rising costs. Prior to 1945 this Government paid grants to hospitals for beds occupied by indigent patients only, but since that time they have been paid on public ward beds, regardless of whether the occupant was indigent or self-paying. This has

materially increased our assistance to the hospitals - from $1 million in 1945 to over $6 million this year - and has helped to keep hospital costs within the patient's ability to pay. Deficits, however, are still increasing, and for the current year, the government will make an additional payment to hospitals of about $1½ million payable before March 31, 1951. This special payment together with the regular grants and capital payments on new construction will raise the Province's grants to hospitals in 1950-51 to the unprecedented level of over $10 million.

This policy will be continued for 1951-52 and we will also extend some measure of assistance to organized out-patient departments. Further payments, on a bed basis, will be made to isolation hospitals and to isolation units in general hospitals. It has been suggested that we increase the municipal statutory charge for infant care from sixty cents to one dollar per day, but, rather than add to the already heavy burden of the municipalities, the Government will undertake to meet this extra cost. All told, these expenditures including capital grants on approved building projects, will amount to $10 3/4 million in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to summarize this new policy:

1. The Government will pay to general hospitals before March 31, 1951 a special grant of about $1½ million towards the cost of indigent care.

2. This assistance will be continued next year and it will be over and above all grants that are being made under existing bed assistance programs.

3. Commencing with the fiscal year 1951-52, the Government will in addition provide assistance to organized out-patient departments of general hospitals. This assistance will amount approximately to $168,000 annually. This is an entirely new form of assistance.

4. The Government has decided to bear the extra cost of caring for infant indigents and thus relieve municipalities of any additional expense on this service.

5. The Government will pay maintenance grants to isolation hospitals and to isolation units in general hospitals and for this purpose $100,000 is provided in the Estimates for 1951-52. In the past, the cost of maintaining

these facilities have been the responsibility of the municipalities.

6. All these provisions will be of financial assistance to the municipalities of Ontario.

7. The total assistance for public hospitals in the next fiscal year will amount to $10 3/4 million. This is a ten fold increase since 1945.

As further evidence of its progressive policy towards health, I would point out that by March 31, 1952 the Government's capital grants program will have provided as hospital accommodation approximately 12,000 beds and 2,000 nursery cubicles.

Education

With the announcement a year ago of a revision of the curriculum involving the adoption of a number of new text-books, a policy was adopted of paying grants at the current rate on all amounts expended for text-books named in approved lists for elementary schools.

The text-books that have been placed in these approved lists are a very important part of the revised curriculum. Wherever possible, the books selected for the approved lists are of Canadian origin, prepared by Canadian authors and editors and illustrated by Canadian artists. Where books of non-Canadian origin have had to be listed, Canadian revisions have been made. The Government desires that no child shall fail to receive the benefits of the new curriculum because of the lack of the necessary books. It is recognized that the cost of these new books is very substantial, and it has been decided that parents should be relieved of this expense. The Government will therefore reimburse Boards for expenditures, made in 1951, on approved text-books for Grades I to VIII, up to an amount of $3 for each pupil of average attendance. For this purpose an amount of $2.0 million is being set aside in the Estimates. Boards of Education will be required to provide an ample supply of text-books for each school.

The decision to provide free school books for all pupils of grades I to VIII marks a distinct advance in the efforts of this Government to make educational facilities available to the children of the Province at no cost to the parents. The Government is determined that no obstacle shall stand in

the way of the children of this Province enjoying every advantage which our educational institutions can make available. Equality of opportunity is the beacon and goal of our people. This innovation will be unhampered by any strings or conditions. Free school books will be provided for the benefit of all children in grades I to VIII regardless of social or economic status or any other difference whatsoever. This will be of direct help to every parent who has children in primary grades.

Net ordinary expenditure of the Department of Education in 1951-52 will total the huge sum of $63.2 million.

Housing

The Government is placing $1.5 million in the Estimates to continue its various housing programs. Our efforts to encourage housing are dependent on several factors: on the action of the Federal Government in making N.H.A. loans available, on the supply of materials and man-power and on the initiative of the municipalities themselves in taking advantage of the opportunities available under present legislation.

Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation

A statement on the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation is included in the Appendix.

No New Taxes

I am pleased to make this announcement regarding taxes for the ensuing year:

There will be no new taxes.

There will be no increase in rates of present taxes.

There will be tax reductions.

Hospitals Tax

There will be a readjustment in the tax affecting lounge licences. Entertainment will be defined as anything more than background music.

There will be a reduction in taxes payable by patrons of all places of entertainment. The present rate of tax will be reduced from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent.

Liquor Licence

It is proposed to amend Section 43 of the Liquor Licence Act so that the purchaser of Licenced Premises will in future pay the tax rather than the vendor as at present.

Race Tracks Tax

During the 1950 racing season, the rate of pari-mutuel tax imposed under The Race Tracks Tax Act was 12½% of the amount wagered. This tax, added to the percentage of the amount wagered to which each track is entitled under the Criminal Code, made a total withdrawal from the amount staked or deposited on each race as follows:

Total Amount Staked or Deposited on Each Race	Provincial Tax Percentage	Percentage Retained by Each Track	Total
On the first $20,000 or part thereof	12½%	9%	21½%
On the next $10,000 or part thereof	12½%	8%	20½%
On the next $10,000 or part thereof	12½%	7%	19½%
On the next $10,000 or part thereof	12½%	6%	18½%
In excess of $50,000	12½%	5%	17½%

For the 1951 racing season, the tax imposed under The Race Tracks Tax Act will be adjusted as follows:

Total Amount Staked or Deposited on Each Race	Provincial Tax Percentage	Percentage Retained by Each Track	Total
On the first $20,000 or part thereof	10%	9%	19%
On the next $10,000 or part thereof	11%	8%	19%
On the next $10,000 or part thereof	12%	7%	19%
On the next $10,000 or part thereof	13%	6%	19%
In excess of $50,000	14%	5%	19%

The result of this adjustment will be that, whereas at the rates applicable during 1950, the majority of bets laid on pari-mutuel horse racing were subject to a total percentage retained either in tax by the Province of Ontario or in returns to the race tracks of 21½% of the amount bet, the proposed

rates will result in a total percentage never in excess of 19% being retained by the Province of Ontario as tax and by the tracks.

Succession Duty

There will be amendments to the Succession Duty Act to clarify certain sections of the Act.

BUDGET FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1951-52

With your permission I now place on the records of the House the budget forecast of Ordinary Revenue, Ordinary Expenditure, Summary, Capital Receipts and Capital Payments for the fiscal year April 1st, 1951 to March 31st, 1952 and I forecast a surplus of $598,000.

Budget Forecast of Ordinary Revenue
Fiscal Year April 1, 1951 - March 31, 1952

Department	Gross Ordinary Revenue $ ¢	Application of Revenue to Expenditure $ ¢	Net Ordinary Revenue $ ¢
Agriculture	746,000.00	-	746,000.00
Attorney-General	2,844,000.00	439,000.00	2,405,000.00
Education	1,092,000.00	105,000.00	987,000.00
Health	3,109,000.00	516,000.00	2,593,000.00
Highways			
Main Office and Branch	30,000.00	-	30,000.00
Gasoline Tax Branch	68,500,000.00	-	68,500,000.00
Motor Vehicles Branch	18,500,000.00	-	18,500,000.00
	87,030,000.00		87,030,000.00
Insurance	299,000.00	-	299,000.00
Labour	205,000.00	10,000.00	195,000.00
Lands and Forests	12,580,000.00	-	12,580,000.00
Mines	3,527,000.00	8,000.00	3,519,000.00
Municipal Affairs	343,000.00	-	343,000.00
Provincial Secretary	655,000.00	-	655,000.00
Provincial Treasurer			
Main Office - Subsidy	3,155,000.00	-	3,155,000.00
- Interest	71,000.00	-	71,000.00
Liquor Control Board - Transfer Fees	570,000.00	-	570,000.00
Liquor Control Board	39,000,000.00	-	39,000,000.00
Province of Ontario Savings Office	530,000.00	530,000.00	-
Ontario Racing Commission - Licenses, Fees, etc.	69,000.00	-	69,000.00
Controller of Revenue			
Hospitals Tax	6,000,000.00	-	6,000,000.00
Succession Duty	15,500,000.00	-	15,500,000.00
Corporation Tax	71,500,000.00	-	71,500,000.00
Race Tracks Tax	4,000,000.00	-	4,000,000.00
Security Transfer Tax	1,100,000.00	-	1,100,000.00
Land Transfer Tax	1,500,000.00	-	1,500,000.00
Law Stamps	600,000.00	-	600,000.00
Logging Tax	1,000,000.00	-	1,000,000.00
Motion Picture Censorship and Theatre Inspection Branch	238,000.00	-	238,000.00
	144,833,000.00	530,000.00	144,303,000.00
Public Works	41,000.00	3,000.00	38,000.00
Reform Institutions	2,747,000.00	2,170,000.00	577,000.00
Miscellaneous	100,000.00	-	100,000.00
	260,151,000.00	3,781,000.00	256,370,000.00
Public Debt - Interest, Exchange, etc.	5,829,000.00	5,829,000.00	-
	265,980,000.00	9,610,000.00	256,370,000.00

Budget Forecast of Ordinary Expenditure
Fiscal Year April 1, 1951 - March 31, 1952

Department	Gross Ordinary Expenditure $ ¢	Application of Revenue to Expenditure $ ¢	Net Ordinary Expenditure $ ¢
Agriculture	8,054,000.00		8,054,000.00
Attorney-General	9,621,000.00	439,000.00	9,182,000.00
Education	63,271,000.00	105,000.00	63,166,000.00
Health	37,779,000.00	516,000.00	37,263,000.00
Highways	46,000,000.00		46,000,000.00
Insurance	132,000.00		132,000.00
Labour	1,130,000.00	10,000.00	1,120,000.00
Lands and Forests	10,750,000.00		10,750,000.00
Lieutenant-Governor	20,000.00		20,000.00
Mines	950,000.00		950,000.00
Municipal Affairs	5,747,000.00	8,000.00	5,739,000.00
Planning and Development	2,706,000.00		2,706,000.00
Prime Minister	217,000.00		217,000.00
Provincial Auditor	230,000.00		230,000.00
Provincial Secretary	950,000.00		950,000.00
Provincial Treasurer	3,777,000.00	530,000.00	3,247,000.00
Public Welfare	26,788,000.00		26,788,000.00
Public Works	4,157,000.00	3,000.00	4,154,000.00
Reform Institutions	7,604,000.00	2,170,000.00	5,434,000.00
Travel and Publicity	661,000.00		661,000.00
Miscellaneous	100,000.00		100,000.00
	230,644,000.00	3,781,000.00	226,863,000.00
Public Debt:-			
Interest, Exchange, etc.	27,462,000.00	5,829,000.00	21,633,000.00
Sinking Fund Instalments	7,276,000.00		7,276,000.00
	265,382,000.00	9,610,000.00	255,772,000.00

SUMMARY

Budget Forecast
Fiscal Year April 1, 1951 - March 31, 1952

Net Ordinary Revenue	$ 256,370,000.00
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure (before providing for Sinking Funds)	248,496,000.00
Surplus (before providing for Sinking Funds)	$ 7,874,000.00
Less: Provision for Sinking Funds	7,276,000.00
Surplus Forecast	$ 598,000.00

Budget Forecast of Capital Receipts
Fiscal Year April 1, 1951 - March 31, 1952

Department	Gross Capital Receipts $ ¢	Application of Receipts to Payments $ ¢	Net Capital Receipts $ ¢
Highways	705,000.00	-	705,000.00
Labour	6,000,000.00	-	6,000,000.00
Lands and Forests	2,625,000.00	-	2,625,000.00
Mines	80,000.00	-	80,000.00
Provincial Secretary	4,126,000.00	-	4,126,000.00
Provincial Treasurer	13,799,000.00	-	13,799,000.00
Public Welfare	34,546,000.00	34,546,000.00	-
	61,881,000.00	34,546,000.00	27,335,000.00

Budget Forecast of Capital Payments
Fiscal Year April 1, 1951 - March 31, 1952

Department	Gross Capital Payments $ ¢	Application of Receipts to Payments $ ¢	Net Capital Payments $ ¢
Agriculture	8,250,000.00	-	8,250,000.00
Health	2,000,000.00	-	2,000,000.00
Highways	47,210,000.00	-	47,210,000.00
Labour	6,000,000.00	-	6,000,000.00
Lands and Forests	2,200,000.00	-	2,200,000.00
Mines	1,000,000.00	-	1,000,000.00
Provincial Secretary	1,750,000.00	-	1,750,000.00
Provincial Treasurer	2,347,000.00	-	2,347,000.00
Public Welfare	34,546,000.00	34,546,000.00	-
Public Works	12,000,000.00	-	12,000,000.00
Miscellaneous	150,000.00	-	150,000.00
	117,453,000.00	34,546,000.00	82,907,000.00

SUMMARY

Mr. Speaker: I would conclude by summarizing the impressive accomplishments of the Government in the current fiscal year and the program for next year.

For the year ending March 31, 1951 -

1) We are reporting a surplus of $1,276,000 after providing a sinking fund of $21,698,000. This will be the government's eighth consecutive surplus since it assumed office in 1943.

2) Total Sinking Funds of the Province now stand at $90,850,000. This is the result of the government's policy of using the surpluses of the last eight years to cushion our funded debt.

3) Before March 31, 1951, a special additional payment of $1½ million will be made to public general hospitals. This will benefit municipalities.

4) We have paid out in subsidies and grants of all kinds to Municipalities and School Boards for Highways, Police Forces, Fire Departments, Elementary and Secondary Schools, Health and Welfare, and Hospitals, the sum of $90,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1951-52, we shall do the following:

1) Budget for an estimated surplus on ordinary account of $598,000.

2) Impose no new taxes and no increase in the rates of present taxes.

3) In fact, there will be tax reductions: there will be reductions in race track taxes and there will be a reduction from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent in the hospitals tax.

4) Provide free school books for children in Grades I to VIII; $2 million is being appropriated for this purpose.

5) Provide for the following grants to universities:

	Grant	Increase
University of Toronto	$ 4,187,000	$ 1,170,000
Queen's University	550,000	50,000
University of Western Ontario	550,000	50,000
McMaster University	150,000	25,000
University of Ottawa	150,000	25,000
Carleton College	100,000	25,000
	$ 5,687,000	$ 1,345,000

6) The Department of Education will spend in 1951-52 the huge sum of $63.2 million, an increase of more than $6.0 million over 1950-51.

7) Provide $100,000 for the improvement of rural telephone systems.

8) Provide extensions to rural hydro-electric lines to service at least 30,000 new consumers.

9) Make grants of $1,000 a bed to religious and fraternal organizations to assist them in building homes for the care of the aged.

10) Provide $2 million for cancer research and treatment.

11) Continue to pay to general hospitals the special additional grant of $1½ million towards the cost of indigent care.

12) Provide assistance to organized out-patient departments of general hospitals. This assistance will amount to approximately $168,000 annually.

13) Bear the extra cost of caring for infant indigents.

14) Pay maintenance grants to isolation hospitals and to isolation units in general hospitals; for this purpose $100,000 is provided in the Estimates.

15) Provide assistance for public hospitals in 1951-52 amounting to about $10 3/4 million. This is a ten fold increase since 1945.

16) Provide $1.5 million for various housing programs.

CONCLUSION

While it is true that a Budget Address is, of necessity, expressed in language usually associated with financial transactions, I have tried today to portray the efforts and the accomplishments of the closing fiscal year in terms of human values. No one could be more aware than I of the fact that the claims of humanity transcend every consideration of finance.

The aim of all our efforts has been to deal reasonably and justly with the problems of all our people. In discharging our responsibility as a government we have striven to ensure equality of opportunity to each and every one of the citizens of the Province. Whenever our citizens through unforeseen circumstances have been denied the opportunities which abound in this good land, the Government, within the limits of its resources and its constitutional powers, has done its utmost to ameliorate their condition. This is in keeping with what we are happy to call our "Canadian Way of Life". It is a good way - no country on this earth offers a better way. For we have

advanced farther in finding a solution of the economic and social problems of our citizens than has been the case in any other country - anywhere.

We have come a long way in developing our civilization. We have maintained justice and preserved freedom, without which there can be no civilization.

Today we re-dedicate ourselves to the task of preserving our "Canadian Way of Life". To the attainment of our goal we pledge our unremitting endeavours.

Appendices

Contents		Page
1.	Proposed Tax Rental Agreements, December, 1950	44
2.	Rental Payment Compared with Alternative Sources of Revenue	46
3.	Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation	47
4.	Population	48
5.	Immigration	48
6.	Housing	49
7.	Salaries, Wages and Supplementary Labour Income	50
8.	Net Income of Agriculture and Other Unincorporated Business	51
9.	Private and Public Capital Investment	52
10.	Provincial-Municipal Capital Investment in Ontario	53

TAX RENTAL AGREEMENTS PROPOSED AT THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, DECEMBER, 1950

At the Conference of the Federal and Provincial Governments in December, 1950, the Federal Government proposed a continuation of tax rental agreements for a further period of five years from April 1st, 1952 to March 31st, 1957 along lines basically the same as in the present agreements. The new offer consists of an upward adjustment in the guaranteed minimum payments, a new option, and two modifications in the method of calculating the annual rental payment. The Federal Government was not prepared to make any sizable increase in the amount of the payments. It considered, however, that some recognition should be given to the higher level of dollar expenditures by an upward adjustment in the guaranteed minimum payments. Thus, under the proposed new agreements, the guaranteed minimum payments are adjusted upwards in accordance with the increase in provincial populations and the gross national product per capita between 1942, the present base year, and 1948, which will be the new base year. This revision provides a considerable increase in the guaranteed minimum payments, but it will not affect the current level of adjusted payments unless there is a substantial fall in the gross national product.

The new option is based upon tax rates applicable to personal income and corporate income in the province in 1948, and it has the same escalator provisions as the other tax rentals. This option is beneficial only to Ontario and raises the minimum payment to $101.8 million, an increase of approximately $2 million or 2 per cent over the guaranteed amount that would otherwise be payable.

Two modifications were made by the Federal Government in the method employed in calculating the adjusted rental payments. The first and perhaps more important is the shift in the escalator clause from a three-year to a two-year average of the relevant factors. The result of this change during the present period, when the gross national product is rising rapidly, will be to provide slightly higher rental payments. The other modification is the replacement of gross national product at market prices by the concept of gross

national product at factor cost, which is the former after excluding the amount derived from indirect taxation.

The combined effect of these modifications is to raise the adjusted payments slightly. The estimated aggregate of the adjusted payments to all provinces in the fiscal year 1952-53, the first year of the new agreements, would be $362.4 million as compared with $348.1 million if the present agreements were extended without change. The adjusted payment to Ontario in the same fiscal year would be $117.4 million, as compared with $111.0 million under the terms of the 1947 tax proposals.

Tax Rental Agreements, Proposed at
the Federal-Provincial Conference, December, 1950

Province	Guaranteed Minimum Payments		Estimated Adjusted Payments Fiscal Year 1952-53	
	Amount	Per Capita on 1950 Population	Amount(1)	Per Capita on 1950 Population
	$000	$	$000	$
Newfoundland	9,151	25.78	10,432	29.39
Prince Edward Island	2,911	30,32	3,280	34.17
Nova Scotia	15,666	23.81	17,749	26.97
New Brunswick	12,758	24.44	14,502	27.78
Quebec	84,598	21.28	97,139	24.43
Ontario	101,801	22.56	117,371	26.01
Manitoba	18,855	23.72	21,557	27.12
Saskatchewan	19,831	22.69	22,039	25.22
Alberta	20,243	22.62	23,360	26.10
British Columbia	30,229	26.56	34,981	30.74
All Provinces	316,043	22.87	362,410	26.22

(1) These calculations are based on a Gross National Product of $17.5 billion in 1950 and $18.0 billion in 1951.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED PAYMENT TO THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT UNDER FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TAX AGREEMENT COMPARED WITH REVENUE FROM TAX AND OTHER SOURCES RETAINED BY THE PROVINCE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1947-48 TO 1950-51

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	Total
			(Thousands of dollars)		
Proposed Federal Rental Payment					
Adjusted in accordance with population and latest estimates of gross national product per capita.	76,130	79,988	88,141	96,940	341,199
Ontario Government's Revenue From Tax and Other Sources Retained					
Statutory Subsidy	3,155	3,155	3,155	3,155	12,620
Personal Income Tax			(Not collected)		
Corporations Tax	44,664	60,712	64,154	71,500	241,030
Succession Duties	17,945	15,995	14,978	15,500	64,418
Amount received in mining royalty in excess of what could have been collected under the Federal proposal without raising the level of taxation.	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	5,600
	67,164	81,262	83,687	90,055	322,168
Personal income tax at 5% of Federal tax and deductible therefrom which can be imposed by Ontario without increasing the tax payable by the taxpayer.	13,993	14,691	13,000	13,500	55,184
	81,157	95,953	96,687	105,055	378,852
Value of Tax and Other Sources Retained Over and Above the Proposed Rental Payment	5,027	15,965	8,546	8,115	37,653

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION

The Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation came into being on March 24, 1950 under legislation passed last year. Its purpose has been to purchase from Ontario municipalities debentures issued by them for undertakings such as waterworks, sewage works, plants for the incineration of garbage and drainage works. The affairs of the Corporation are conducted by three directors who, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, are empowered to borrow money up to an aggregate of $50 million by issuing debentures of the Corporation, treasury bills or through the medium of temporary loans.

Up to December 31, 1950, the Corporation had purchased municipal debentures to a total of $914,050 in connection with water and sewage works. The Corporation has not issued any debentures of its own.

Debentures Purchased by the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation

Municipality	Total	Maturity			
		1-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years
	Interest Rate	3%	3¼%	3½%	3 3/4%
Atikokan	$ 182,500.00	$ 43,000.00	$ 53,000.00	$ 64,000.00	$ 22,500.00
Delhi	50,000.00	50,000.00	--	--	--
Dryden	20,000.00	5,700.00	6,600.00	7,700.00	--
McKim	112,000.00	51,800.00	60,200.00	--	--
Sioux Lookout	37,500.00	7,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Widdifield	12,050.00	3,550.00	4,000.00	4,500.00	--
Windsor(1)	500,000.00	500,000.00	--	--	--
TOTAL	$ 914,050.00	$ 661,550.00	$ 133,800.00	$ 86,200.00	$ 32,500.00

(1) An application has been approved by the Ontario Municipal Board for the sale of a further $1,500,000 of debentures.

Applications for Purchases of Debentures Now Under Consideration

Municipality	Amount
Town of Bala	$ 140,000.00
Inter-Urban Area of Burlington-Nelson	327,000.00
Township of Chapleau	250,000.00
Township of North York	1,530,000.00
Township of Sandwich East	155,274.00
Township of Scarborough	330,000.00
Village of South River	120,000.00
TOTAL	$ 2,852,274.00

POPULATION, ONTARIO AND CANADA(1)

Year (June 1)	Ontario	Canada	Ontario's Population As a Percentage of Canada's
1939	3,708,000	11,267,000	32.9
1946	4,101,000	12,307,000	33.3
1947	4,189,000	12,582,000	33.3
1948	4,297,000	12,883,000	33.4
1949	4,411,000	13,549,000	32.6
1950	4,512,000	13,845,000	32.6
1951	4,612,000	14,100,000	32.7

(1) Figures are estimated. Beginning with 1949 an estimate of the population of Newfoundland is included in the Canadian total. Estimates for the years 1946 to 1951 are subject to revision after the 1951 census figures are available.

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, ONTARIO AND CANADA(2)

The cessation of hostilities in 1945 was followed by a revival of immigration to Canada. A peak was reached in 1948 for both Canada and Ontario when over 125,000 immigrants entered the country of which some 62,000 were destined for Ontario. During the post-war period 1946-1950, Ontario has received an average of 50 per cent of the total number of immigrants entering Canada.

Since 1948, immigration has fallen off and this accordingly has been reflected in the decline of the numbers entering Ontario.

Calendar Year	Canada — Immigration Arrivals From U.K.	U.S.	Other Countries	Total	Immigrants Giving Ontario As Their Destination	Ontario % Canada
1939	3,098	5,654	8,242	16,994	5,957	35.1
1946	50,984	11,474	9,261	71,719	29,604	41.3
1947	35,957	9,444	18,726	64,127	35,543	55.4
1948	43,724	7,393	74,297	125,414	61,621	49.1
1949	22,201	7,744	65,272	95,217	48,607	51.0
1950	13,427	7,799	52,686	73,912	39,041	52.8

(2) Immigration 1939-1947, Canada Year Book, 1950, p. 186
1948-1950, Statements issued by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa.

HOUSING STARTS, COMPLETIONS AND CARRY-OVERS IN ONTARIO(1)

Since 1945, the volume of new residential construction in Ontario has nearly tripled, while the completion of new housing, including conversions, has jumped from 12,382 units to an estimated 33,163 units for 1950.

Year		Starts	Completions			Carry-Over
			New Units	Conversions	Total	
1945	Total	N.A.	10,741	1,641	12,382	N.A.
	Urban	N.A.	7,003			N.A.
	Rural	N.A.	3,738			N.A.
1946	Total	N.A.	15,231	1,288	16,519	N.A.
	Urban	N.A.	8,739			N.A.
	Rural	N.A.	6,492			N.A.
1947	Total	N.A.	17,323	1,806	19,129	N.A.
	Urban	N.A.	11,089			N.A.
	Rural	N.A.	6,234			N.A.
1948	Total	29,976	26,391	2,273	28,664	21,112
	Urban	21,547	18,207			16,382
	Rural	8,429	8,184			4,730
1949	Total	34,023	31,440	1,264	32,704	23,585
	Urban	23,107	23,144			16,270
	Rural	10,916	8,296			7,315
1950(2)	Total	35,590	31,663	1,500	33,163	27,512
			Total 1945 to 1950 inclusive -		142,561	

(1) Data supplied by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.
(2) Preliminary; subject to revision.

SALARIES, WAGES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME[1]

The level of salaries, wages and supplementary labour income set new records in 1950. Preliminary indications are that salaries and wages in Ontario rose to more than $3.4 billion, an increase of at least 6 per cent over 1949.

On a per capita basis, salaries and wages in Ontario have been on a higher level than for Canada in general. In 1950, salaries and wages amounted to $761 for every man, woman and child in the Province compared with $599 for Canada.

Year	Ontario		Canada[2]		Ontario as % Canada
	Amount (millions $)	Per Capita $	Amount (millions $)	Per Capita $	
1939	1,087	294	2,583	229	42.1
1946	2,177	531	5,322	433	40.9
1947	2,591	617	6,212	493	41.7
1948	2,997	697	7,139	553	42.0
1949	3,249	738	7,800	578	41.7
1950	3,434(3)	761	8,300	599	41.4

(1) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, National Accounts Income and Expenditure 1941-1948, 1942-1949 and 1950 (preliminary).

(2) Includes Newfoundland for the years 1949 and 1950.

(3) Estimated figure based upon 1949 ratios (excluding Newfoundland).

NET INCOME OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS

Net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business registered an increase for Ontario in 1950 over the previous year of approximately $15 million while showing a decline of $12 million for Canada as a whole.

Final figures will probably show Ontario's net farm income in 1950 to be practically the same as in 1949. The value of the 1950 tobacco crop dropped by nearly $5 million compared with that of a year ago while the value of dairy production in 1950 is expected to be below that of the previous year. The hay and clover crop in 1950, however, was valued at over $116 million or $13 million above the 1949 crop and this has served to offset declines experienced in other agricultural crops.

Net income from other unincorporated business probably rose by at least the same percentage as for Canada, or 6 per cent, thereby accounting for the rise in Ontario's total figure of net farm income and other unincorporated business to $920 million compared with $905 million in 1949. In 1950 Ontario received something like 32 per cent of the total Canadian net income derived from agriculture and other unincorporated business.

NET INCOME OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS(1)

Year	Ontario Amount (millions of dollars)	Canada(2) Amount (millions of dollars)	Ontario as % Canada
1939	297	891	33.3
1946	709	2,170	32.7
1947	777	2,322	33.5
1948	896	2,874	31.2
1949	905	2,887	31.3
1950	920 (3)	2,875	32.0

(1) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, National Accounts Income and Expenditure 1941-1948, 1942-1949 and 1950 (preliminary).

(2) Includes Newfoundland for the years 1949 and 1950.

(3) Estimated figure.

COMBINED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ONTARIO AND CANADA(1)

Since 1945, combined public and private capital investment in Canada in industrial and commercial buildings, housing, machinery and equipment has increased by more than 3½ times from $1.1 billion to $3.9 billion. In Ontario it is estimated to have totalled nearly $6 billion during the period 1945 to 1950.

Capital Investment in Canada as a Percentage of Gross National Product 1945 - 1950
(Millions of Dollars)

Year	Canada	Ontario	Ontario % Canada	G.N.P.	Capital Investment Canada as % G.N.P.
1945	1,148)			11,810	9.7
1946	1,620)	1,960	37.5	12,008	13.5
1947	2,456)			13,657	18.0
1948	3,151	1,178	37.4	15,503	20.3
1949	3,427	1,271	37.2	16,074	21.3
1950	3,900	1,513(2)	38.8	17,700	22.0

In the following table a breakdown of capital investment by industry in Ontario is shown for the years 1949 and 1950. Total capital investment as derived from the breakdown for 1950 is below the total capital investment in Ontario shown above as revised detailed figures are not yet available. It is known, however, that several categories shown for 1950 are considerably below actual figures.

Capital Investment in Ontario, By Industry(3)

Industry	1949 (millions of dollars)	1950 (millions of dollars)
Primary Industry and Construction Industry	155.3	153.4
Manufacturing	251.7	242.8
Utilities	262.1	301.0
Trade, Finance and Commercial Services	118.7	133.4
Residential Housing	292.3	317.7
Institutional Services and Direct Government	191.5	246.6
Grand Total	1,271.6	1,394.9

(1) Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1950, Department of Trade and Commerce, pp. 4, 19. The 1950 estimate for Canada was revised upward from $3,701 million (Mid-year Survey - 1950) to $3,900 million.

(2) Estimated on the basis of the revised figure for Canada.

(3) Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1950, P. 24.

ESTIMATE OF PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ONTARIO

Does not include expenditures or grants for repairs and maintenance

(In thousands of dollars)

1. Direct Capital Expenditures of the Government of Ontario	1950-51(1)
Highways	41,050
Public Works	9,500
Hydro-Rural Power Extensions	6,400
Resource Development(2)	12,500
Education(3)	620
Health Grants	2,300
Grants for Community Halls	425
Miscellaneous	1,140
Sub-Total	73,935
2. Provincial Commissions, Etc.	
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	161,000
Ontario Northland Railway	3,444
University of Toronto	1,772
Niagara Parks Commission	440
Sub-Total	166,656
3. Municipalities(4)	
Schools	36,000
Water	8,700
Hospitals	5,300
Sewers	13,800
Pavement, Sidewalks, Bridges, Road Machinery	9,000
Transportation Systems	15,000
Local Improvements	3,800
Capital Expenditures out of Revenue	4,300
Other	15,000
Sub-Total	110,900
Total of Items 1 to 3 (Less Rural Power Bonus)	345,091

(1) Capital expenditures of Ontario Government departments, Hydro, Niagara Parks Commission and University of Toronto are for the fiscal year 1950-51 and all others are for the calendar year 1950.

(2) Includes the resource development expenditures of the Departments of Lands and Forests, Mines and Planning and Development.

(3) Includes expenditures of Department of Education on Normal Schools, Schools for the Blind, etc., and grant for capital purposes to Vocational Schools ($470,000).

(4) Municipal expenditures, with the exception of that shown for schools, transportation systems and capital expenditures out of revenue, are 1949 debenture approvals of capital undertakings.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

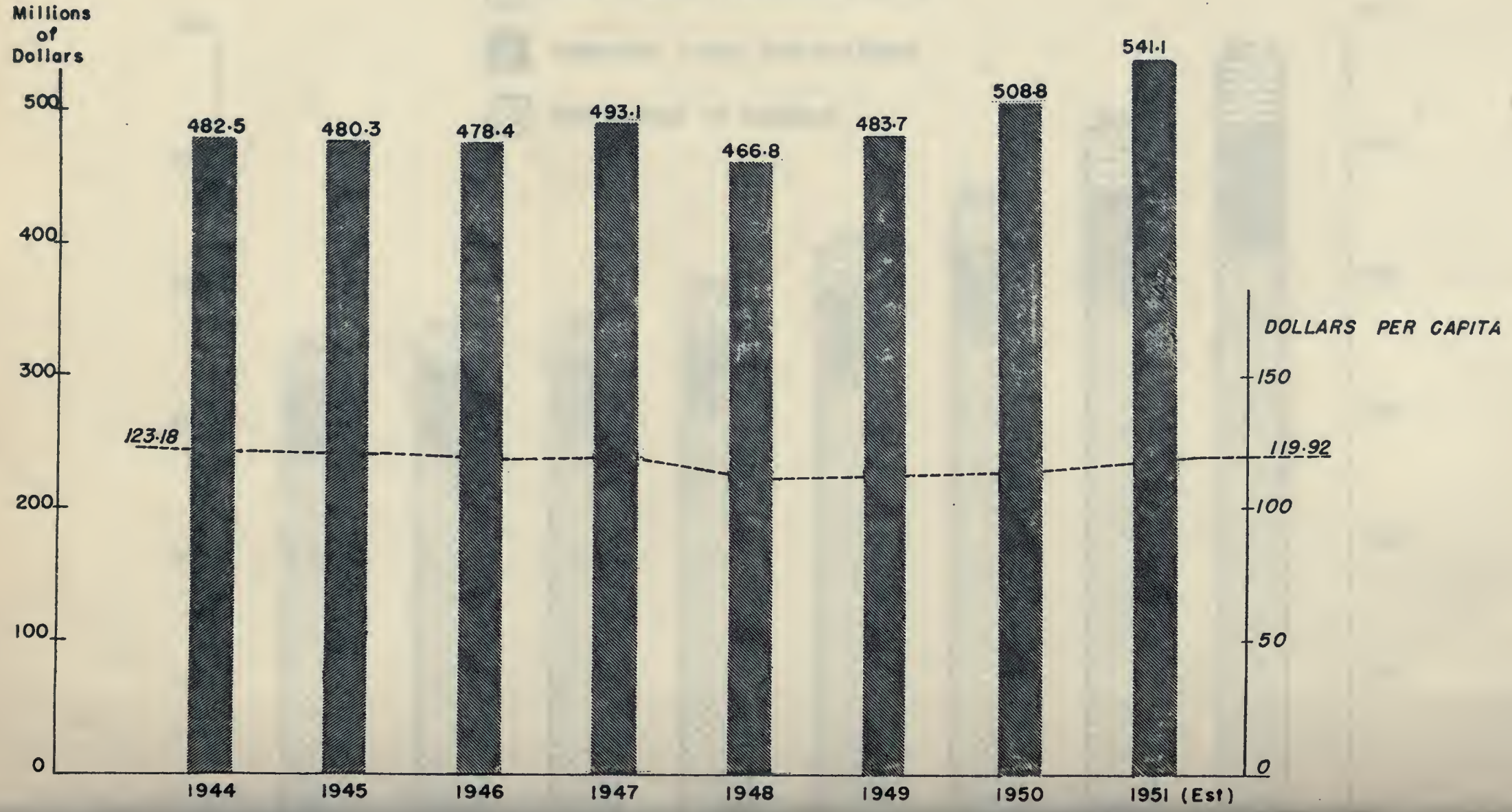
ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES
IN THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1951 and 1952
(Thousands of dollars)

	1951 $	1952 $
Grants for Education	43,720	48,145
Grants for Hospitals	10,532	10,663
Grants for Health Units and School Medical Inspection	520	513
Grants for Roads	23,500	27,500
Grants for the Police Act	1,680	2,025
Grants for the Fire Departments Act	1,600	2,000
Grants - Miscellaneous	772	936
Grants for Children's Aid	1,076	1,176
Grants for Homes for the Aged	1,190	1,775
Grants for Unemployment Relief	2,700	3,000
Grants for Housing	206	388
Grants for Conservation, Aid to Drainage etc.	1,433	1,985
Grants for Community Centres Act	425	400
Railway Tax Distribution etc.	246	250
Total	89,600	100,756

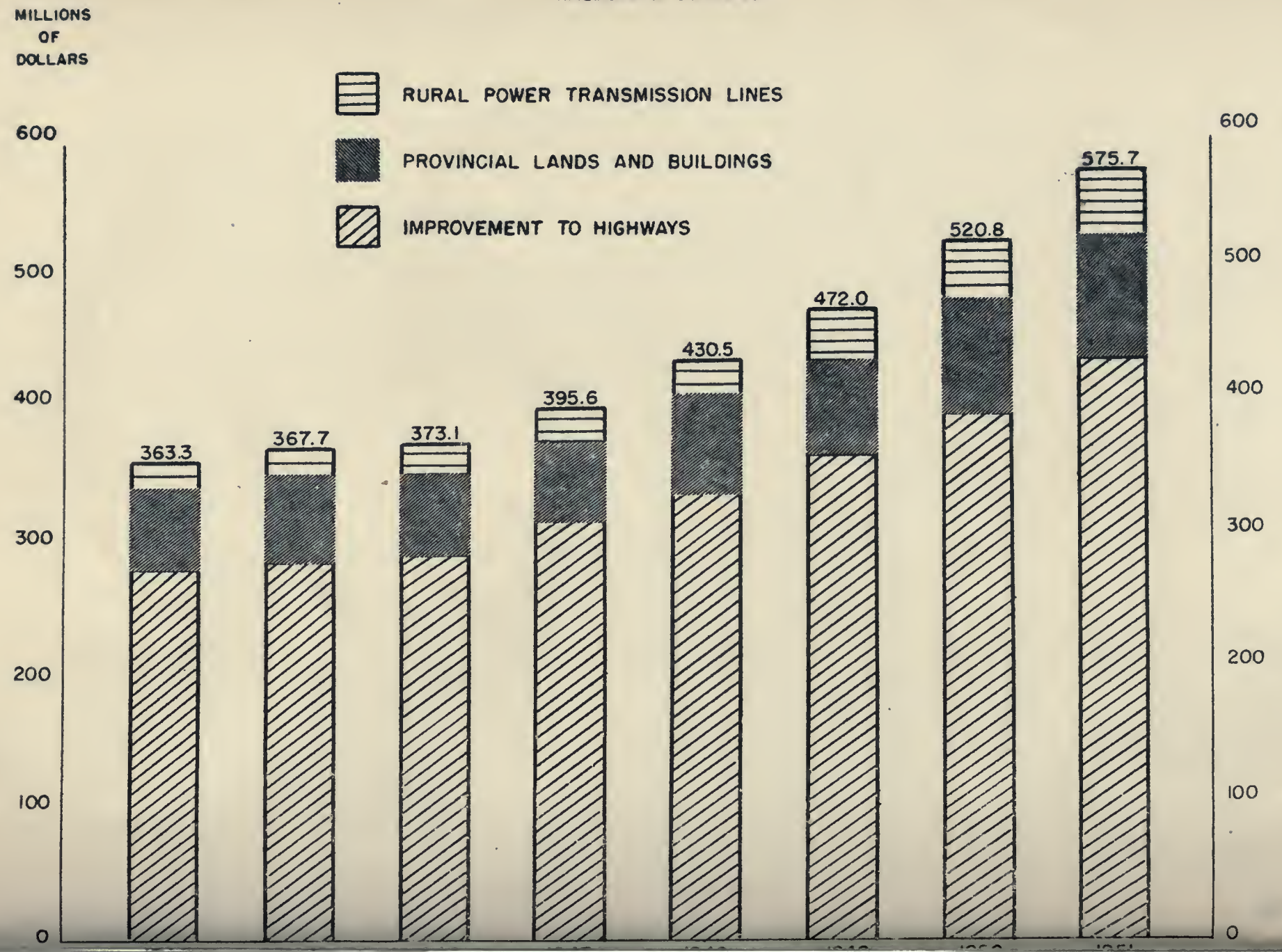
NET DEBT OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1944 - 1951
(FISCAL YEARS)

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO'S CUMULATIVE INVESTMENT IN THREE MAIN PHYSICAL ASSETS

1944–1951

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)